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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1155

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BRIEFS

SOVIET-AFGHAN CULTURAL TIES--A group of artists from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan arrived in Tashkent. The representatives of theatrical art from the neighboring country will be familiarized with the life of Uzbekistan, with the activities of cultural institutions, theatrical and concert organizations, with the development of amateur art activities in work collectives. The guests, on their part, will acquaint the Uzbek audience with the art of their people, who are struggling for national independence against imperialist encroachment and for basic social reforms. [Excerpt] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 2]

CIA 'FABRICATIONS'--Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 June 1981 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word Boris Antonov article under the heading "Look Out: Guerrillas!--What Did the CIA 'Discover' in Cheremushki?" Antonov discusses allegations by Western journalists concerning Soviet involvement in "international terrorism" and claims that such allegations are "CIA-inspired." He denies the existence of "special camps for saboteurs" in the Moscow suburb of Cheremushki and on Kakhovskaya Street, and dwells on allegations that Moscow's Lumumba University is a "center for saboteurs" where students "do not have the opportunity to make contacts with each other or travel around the Soviet Union and where they are trained in 'guerrilla warfare and terrorism.'" Antonov quotes foreign students at the university, who describe their travels and free contacts, and concludes by deducing that "reports on Moscow's involvement in terrorism are pure inventions," "thought up by the CIA." [PM231454 [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/137

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTER HITS SHORTCOMINGS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 May 81 p 2

[Report on conference of fruit and vegetable growers in Frunze, 15 May 1981: "Produce Sufficient Vegetables and Fruits, Deliver Them to the Consumer Without Losses"]

[Text] At the 26th CPSU Congress the reliable provision of the population with food, and of industry with agricultural raw materials, was called the main task of the agricultural industrial complex. On the initiative of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, a food program for the country is being worked out which is called upon to ensure the accomplishment of the assigned task.

An important place in the realization of the food program is allotted to the further increase in the production of vegetables and fruit. The Ministry of Food and Vegetable Production of the USSR was formed for this purpose. Such a ministry was also created in our republic. It combined all the fruit and vegetable sovkhozes, gardening associations, and processing and specialized trade enterprises. In this year, already, the production collectives and sovkhozes of the new ministry are to sell to the state 253,000 tons of vegetables, 102,000 tons of fruit, 85,000 tons of potatoes, 47,000 tons of melons, and 43,000 tons of grapes, and they are to produce 115 million cans of fruit and vegetables. An even greater volume of work is to be accomplished during the five-year plan.

The tasks for the further increase in the production of fruit and vegetable output and the successful accomplishment of the food program in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed at a republic conference of personnel of the fruit and vegetable business which took place on 15 May in Frunze.

Leading vegetable, potato, and melon growers, gardeners, grape growers, leaders and specialists of fruit and vegetable sovkhozes and processing enterprises, secretaries of primary party organizations, and personnel of party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and agricultural organs, ministries and departments, and scientific institutions were invited to the conference.

On the presidium of the conference were members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee T. U. Usubaliyev, T. Kh. Koshoev, P. I. Naumov, P. M. Khodos, and N. G. Minich, and candidate member of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee E. Abakirov.

The conference was opened by P. I. Naumov, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Production of the Kirghiz SSR, K. Tynaliyev, gave a report.

The party and the government attach primary significance to the working out and implementation of the food program, it was stressed at the conference. The goal was posed to ensure the uninterrupted supplying of the population with products in the shortest possible times, and of the processing industry--with raw materials. The main means for the attainment of this goal is the comprehensive development of agricultural production and of all branches of the agricultural industrial complex. Agriculture should be linked more closely with the branches which are engaged in the storage and processing of its output and with trade. In other words, we must not only increase the production of agricultural produce, but we must also see that each kilogram of it reaches the consumer without loss.

In the republic, certain successes have been attained in the production of truck-garden, melon, and garden crops. The plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the sale of vegetables, grapes, potatoes, fruits, and berries to the state have been over-accomplished. During the five years, procurements of vegetables increased more than 1.5-fold, potatoes--40 percent, melons--20 percent, and grapes--56 percent.

Record yields--300-400 quintals or more of vegetables per hectare--are obtained by the brigades of A. Kulakin of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Sokulukskiy rayon and D. Myrzaliyev of the "Kenesh" sovkhoz of Kara-Suyskiy rayon. High indices are being attained by the teams of E. Alymbayev and E. Shchur of the Chuyskiy fruit and vegetable sovkhoz and of M. Kalinina of the "Pobeda" sovkhoz of Sokulukskiy rayon, and many others.

The achievements of the potato growers are also significant. For example, the field-crop growers of the "Zarya kommunizma" kolkhoz of Ak-Suyskiy rayon obtained 216 quintals of tubers per hectare. And 240-280 quintals per hectare--this is the yield of the teams and brigades of I. Sosin of the "Zarya kommunizma" kolkhoz, F. Tursunov of the Kirghiz machine-testing station, and K. Koroluyev of the "Chon-Kemin" sovkhoz of the Keninskiy rayon.

The party and the government evaluated highly the labor of the vegetable and potato growers, gardeners, and grape growers of the republic. For successes attained in the accomplishment of the plans and socialist obligations in the 10th Five-Year Plan, dozens of workers of various branches of the fruit and vegetable industry have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

The successes which have been attained are the result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the persistent, purposeful activity of party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and agricultural organs of the republic, and the selfless labor of the vast army of workers in the fruit and vegetable industry.

In giving their due to the successes, at the same time the participants in the conference noted that the level of production and procurement of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruits, and grapes attained in the republic does not completely satisfy growing demands. This is explained primarily by the fact that on a number of farms and

rayons proper attention is not devoted to questions of the development of the fruit and vegetable industry. Some leaders condone the chronic lagging of the branch, and frequently no one bears any responsibility for the failure to accomplish the plans.

The party looks upon the plan as an immutable law. "And not only because it is approved by the Supreme Soviet," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The plan is a law because only its observance ensures the smooth operation of the national economy."

Local party, soviet, and agricultural organs, it was stressed at the conference, must intensify demands for planning discipline and increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the accomplishment of the established assignments.

In the republic, areas under vegetable crops are being expanded slowly and the yield is growing at slow rates. One of the reasons for the low yield per hectare is that the farms devote insufficient attention to the introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience into production and are not mastering scientifically substantiated crop rotation. On the majority of vegetable-growing farms, tasks for land improvement work are not accomplished each year.

The incorrect use of fertilizer is having a negative effect on the fertility of the fields. On some kolkhozes, sovkhozes, specialized farms, and associations organic fertilizer is carelessly stored, is applied primarily in the spring and over the surface of plowed soil, and is not applied to the required depth. Such practice leads to the contamination of plantations with weeds and to the infestation of the sowings with pests and diseases. Such things are observed in the "Mayeskiy" and "Prigorodnyy" sovkhozes of Alamedinskiy rayon, the sovkhozes imeni Dimitrov of Issyk-Atinskiy rayon, and a number of other farms.

In the pursuit of a "quick" harvest, in violation of agrotechnical rules many specialists apply excessive doses of nitrogen fertilizer and, at the same time, disregard phosphorous and potassium fertilizers which, in the end, has a negative effect on both the yield and the quality of the produce.

The decisive factor in raising the yield of the plantations under the republic's conditions is the timely and quality watering of the vegetable crops. The experience of the "Kenesh" sovkhoz of Kara-Suyskiy rayon and the "Dzhani-Dzher" sovkhoz of Sokulukskiy rayon convinces us of this. In the former, irrigation is conducted only along the furrows, and after each wetting the quality loosening of the soil is conducted. On the latter farm, sprinklers are successfully used. Rich yields are obtained on both sovkhozes and expenditures on the production of a quintal are minimum.

But the results are low where waterings are considered as a secondary matter. Only because of an underestimate of the importance of irrigation, the "Alamedin" sovkhoz which has never been a leader failed to accomplish last year's plan for the production and sale of vegetables to the state. Because of violation of the watering conditions, much output of the vegetable growers of the "Mayskiy," imeni Dimitrov, "Kadamzhay," and imeni Taygarayev sovkhozes and a number of other farms fell below the mark.

Vegetable growing is one of the most labor intensive branches of agricultural production where almost all processes with the exception of sowing and working the soil are accomplished manually. Therefore, each year a large number of city-dwellers come to assist the farms, which has a negative effect on the cost price of production.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the involvement of an additional work force must be reduced to a minimum. There are possibilities for this. As early as next year, we should increase to the maximum the areas for planting vegetables by the transplanting method, greatly reduce the thinning of vegetable and melon crops by sowing the seeds thinly, and apply the optimum doses of herbicides. Loading and unloading operations should also be mechanized to the maximum and platform trucks and conveyors which are used on the leading farms of the country should be employed for partial mechanization of the harvesting and transportation of vegetables.

The necessity for all this is obvious. However, many leaders prefer to get by without machines and mechanisms and continue to work in the old way. Thus, the production of vegetables in the Frunzenskiy vegetable and meat sovkhoz is based completely on manual labor. Even in the sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev, which is the base farm of the Kirghiz scientific-production association for farming, neither the scientific workers nor the farm specialists are engaged in the introduction of industrial technology for the production of vegetable crops.

Very little attention is devoted to this question on the farms of Oshskaya oblast.

Participants in the conference spoke of the necessity to eliminate the "seasonal nature" in the delivery of vegetables and fruits to the trade network and to the processing enterprises, stressing that the task now consists not only in producing sufficient agricultural products, but also in completely carrying them to the workers' tables. For it still often happens that the workers of the fields raise a good crop but, because of the disorganization in its sale, a considerable part of the produce loses its initial qualities or spoils completely en route to the consumer.

One of the main reasons for this situation until recently was the separation of the enterprises which are engaged in the production, procurement, processing, storage, and sale of the fruit and vegetable output.

Since now all these questions are resolved in one department, it is necessary to conduct considerable work in order to direct the efforts of the vegetable growers and the procurement, trade, and processing enterprises toward the most efficient management of the branch. In accordance with the times for the ripening of the vegetables, a strict schedule for their delivery to the trade and the processing industry should be drawn up.

Kirgizpotrebsovuz [Kirghiz union of consumer societies] and the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Production and Agriculture should improve the procurement system and make wider use of direct ties and the reception of vegetables, fruits, grapes, melons, and potatoes by the purveyors directly at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to create on each farm standard acceptance points with sorting areas, a laboratory, sheds for the temporary storage of the produce and containers. Along with the construction of new storehouses, it is necessary to make efficient use of those available. The creation of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable

Production of the republic does not reduce the responsibility of the ministries and departments which previously were concerned with these question for the preservation of the harvest.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production of the republic has already begun the sale of the produce. At its disposal are 26 stores, 48 pavilions, and 78 stalls with a total trading area of about 6,000 square meters. However, in many of them the business and refrigeration equipment is obsolete and requires repair or replacement. The directors of the fruit and vegetable bases and cost-accounting stores need to conduct the reconstruction of the trade network in short times with the expansion of the working areas and the creation of conditions which ensure the normal storage and year-round sale of potatoes and fresh vegetables.

It is necessary to introduce more widely the sale of fruit and vegetable produce in packaged form directly at the factories and plants and in the workers' rest areas. Here, special attention should be devoted to the quality and sales appearance of the produce offered to the customers.

The problem of supplying city-dwellers with early vegetables can be solved by expanding hothouse areas. Unfortunately, even big specialized farms are not engaged in the cultivation of early vegetables, do not make sufficient use of the quality of various periods of ripening and do not use the transplanting method of planting.

For the stable supplying of cities and workers' settlements with truck-garden production, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production must build at least 100 hectares of winter hothouses and 200 hectares of spring hothouses with a film cover near the capital of the republic and the cities of Issyk-Kul'skaya, Talasskaya, and Oshskaya oblasts. And this year already, the vegetable-growing farms are to erect 1.5-2 hectares of very simple hothouses using their own resources. It is also necessary to expand more boldly the areas for raising cold-resistant vegetables.

An important role in implementing the food program is allotted to increasing potato production. This year, more than 290 farms were engaged in raising this valuable crop. However, the mean yield on each of 9,500 hectares was only 134 quintals. More than half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not cope with the plan for potato production. Of 25 special farms of the Issyk-Kul' region 12 remained indebted to the state.

An alarming situation also developed in Narynskaya oblast where only 27 quintals of tubers per hectare are obtained. The yield in Kalininskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, and Chuyskiy rayons is a little higher.

Last December, a republic conference of potato growers took place at which the results of the work for the last five-year plan were summed up and specific ways for a further increase in the production and sale of the valuable crop to the state were outlined. The task was assigned to expand considerably the areas for the planting of potatoes, to increase their yield, and to achieve a situation where each farm, regardless of its basic direction, provided itself with a "second grain" for intra-farm consumption.

However, as the course of spring field work shows, the leaders of many farms have not drawn the proper conclusions from the recommendations of this conference. Up to now, the majority of the republic's rayons have not completed the planting of potatoes. Nothing but mismanagement can explain the fact that the farms of the Kantaksiy rayon accomplished only 26 percent of the plan for planting potatoes. It is difficult to expect a high return from the fields with such an attitude toward matters.

The farmers of the republic face the task of bringing the production of early potatoes to 12,000-13,000 tons by the end of the five-year plan. For this, it is necessary to expand the area for their planting in every possible way and to introduce the most productive strains. Leaders and party committees of a number of farms regarded this problem with complete responsibility. Better lands are being allotted for the crop and the accomplishment of agrotechnical procedures is being ensured. Unfortunately, the matter is not like this everywhere. As formerly, only 500-600 hectares of plowed fields have been allotted for early potatoes in the republic. A shortage of high-quality seed material is also inhibiting their production. For this reason, last year only 20-60 quintals of tubers per hectare were obtained in the sovkhozes imeni Karl Marx of Alamedinskiy rayon and "Nizhne-Chuyskiy" and imeni the 50th anniversary of the USSR of Sokulukskiy rayon. The situation is no better on other farms.

In this connection, it has become necessary to develop our own seed production. It would be inexpedient, it was noted at the conference, for the sovkhozes "Chon-Kemin" of Keminskiy rayon, "Tash-Moynok" of Alamedinskiy rayon, and "Khaydarkan" of Frunzenskiy rayon to specialize in the production of seed of early potato strains.

One of the most important tasks is the improvement of the storage of the produce. There are standard and adapted potato storehouses for 22,000 tons on the farms of the republic, but they have refrigerators for 12,000 tons. This does not even satisfy minimum requirements. For this reason, great waste of potatoes is permitted. Meanwhile, the construction organizations of the republic accomplished only 72 percent of the plan for the construction of potato storehouses in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Containerized shipment of potatoes is being introduced slowly. As leading experience shows, with this method labor expenditures on loading and unloading operations are reduced 2-2.5-fold and losses of produce are reduced.

The efficiency of potato-raising should be raised through the mechanization of labor-intensive processes. Up to now, the preparation of seed material, the loading of potato planters, the irrigation of the fields, and the gathering of the harvest on the majority of the farms are conducted manually and the available equipment is not used. At the same time, in the sovkhoz "Issyk-Kul'" last year the harvest was gathered by combine from more than 15 hectares. The experience of this farm refutes the opinion that under conditions of mountain farming it is impossible to use machines to gather the tubers.

The farmers of the republic face important tasks in increasing the production of melons. The climate conditions of the Oshskaya oblast and the Chuyskaya Valley permit raising high yields of watermelons and muskmelons. However, these possibilities are used in an extremely unsatisfactory manner.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On further development of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agricultural industrial integration," which was adopted in 1976, 14 big garden and grape sovkhozes and 4 agricultural industrial gardening associations were organized in the republic. Three thousand hectares of arable lands or 11 percent of the total plantings in the kolkhozes were placed at their disposal. This provided beneficial results. The plan of the last five-year plan for the sale of fruit and grapes to the state was accomplished. Considerably more of them were produced than in the preceding five-year plan.

However, many gardening farms of the republic are now working below their capabilities. Thus, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of many rayons of the Chuyskaya Valley are obtaining only 45-54 quintals of fruit per hectare. In a number of farms the grape yield remains low although during the last five years for the republic on the average it increased by 7 quintals and comprised 79 quintals per hectare.

Neglect in this matter is the result of the slow development of new lands, poor care of gardens and vineyards, the low quality of the crops, and losses due to poor quality harvesting and poor protection of the crop which has been raised. In order to rectify the situation, in the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to develop for grape plantations the virgin tracts of the Burgandinskaya and Arkinskaya Valleys where raisin and table varieties can be raised. It is planned to expand seed gardening in the Issyk-Kul' region. Gardening and vine growing will obtain further development in the Chuyskaya Valley. Their intensification should be accomplished by improving the work of old and creating new specialized sovkhozes and inter-farm associations. In each rayon, it is necessary to allot additional areas on adjacent tracts for planting intensive gardens in order to begin the reconstruction of old plantings systematically.

Where possible, agricultural industrial complexes which would combine several farms around processing enterprises should be created. Sovkhoz-plants with wasteless production are justifying themselves in other areas.

In the accomplishment of the tasks facing the gardeners and grape growers, an important role is allotted to the fruit-nursery sovkhozes which still poorly satisfy requirements for seedlings. For the present, the shortage of planting material for fruit crops on semidwarf and dwarf rootstocks is acutely felt. The nurseries virtually are not engaged in the production of seedlings of table varieties of grape and are not raising planting material for berry crops.

At the conference, great attention was devoted to improving the activity of specialized industrial enterprises. Last year, they processed 116,000 tons of fruit and vegetable raw materials or 11,000 tons more than in 1979. However, the plan for the production of canned goods was not accomplished due to the poor preparation of the processing lines at the Issyk-Kul' fruit and grape sovkhoz combine, on the sovkhoz imeni Kirov of Sokulukskiy rayon, and at the Frunzenskiy cannery. The technical equipment of the enterprises and their capacity are unable to ensure the complete utilization of raw material resources available in the republic.

The variety of canned output is limited. In it, a large volume is occupied by tomato paste, more than 80 percent of which is packaged in big tin containers. Because of the poor marketing appearance of the product, it does not enjoy demand among the population. Canned cucumbers, scallop squash, cabbage, apples, berries, and other vegetables and fruits are being produced in an absolutely insufficient quantity. Because of the weak production base the output of stewed fruit, jam, and tomato juice is not only not increasing but, on the contrary, is decreasing.

The secretary of the Oshkaya oblast committee of the party, V. K. Kandakov, the first secretary of the Alamedinskay rayon committee of the party, A. Mamyrkaliyev, brigade leader of the Chuyaskiy fruit and vegetable combine, L. D. Khomenko, the chief of the Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast agrarian-industrial association, B. Alisherov, the director of the "Kenesh" sovkhoz of Kara-Suyskiy rayon, Kh. Karimova, and others who spoke at the conference discussed with great interest the problems of the branch's development and spoke of reserves available to increase its efficiency.

The participants in the conference gave the assurance that the fruit and vegetable growers of the republic will do everything necessary in order to accomplish with honor the plans and obligations for the first year and the five-year plan as a whole for the production and sale of valuable produce to the state and thereby they will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the country's food program.

The First Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, P. M. Khodos, spoke at the conference.

The participants at the conference adopted an appeal to all personnel of the fruit and vegetable business of the republic. They called upon the workers of the branch to join actively in the all-union socialist competition under the slogan: "Fresh and quality produce for the table of the Soviet man," to accomplish the entire complex of agrotechnical measures for the care of sowings and plantings in good time and in the optimum periods, to gather the harvest of fruit and vegetable crops at the optimum times, and to prepare the industrial enterprises and procurement bases for the receipt and processing of the harvest of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in an exemplary manner.

6367

CSO: 1800/522

LATVIAN MINISTRY BUNGLES PROCUREMENT, TRANSPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by O. Meshkov, PRAVDA LaSSR correspondent: "Different Approaches"]

[Text] Farm collectives in Latvia, carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are striving to give the country more output. High obligations have been assumed by the stockmen of Rizhskiy Rayon. They have targeted a substantial increase in the production of milk and meat over the 5-year period. On the farms of the rayon they are now striving to take better advantage of opportunities to increase milk yield, the weight gains of livestock and accumulation of sufficient reserves of fodder. Closer attention is being paid to improving procurements of products from the farms.

Quite a bit has been done in the republic to improve the system of purchases of livestock. On the initiative of the collective of the Tukums Meat Combine contracts have now begun to be concluded with rayon branch departments of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and the farm concerning delivery of animals. At present livestock is accepted on the spot in most rayons of Latvia.

Recently the influx of livestock and poultry to meat combines has increased in a number of rayons thanks to a new approach to planning purchases of products. The same acceptance procedure is now used for the private sector as for the public sector. An experiment was conducted on 136 farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Valkskiy, Dobel'skiy, Yekabpilskiy and Preyl'skiy rayons, which adopted this all of a year ago, have increased procurements of animals raised under contract by individuals by 37 percent. In Bauskiy and Liyepayskiy rayons, where this experiment has been conducted for 2 years now, sales of private livestock to the state have grown by 2,500 tons, or nearly 70 percent.

The situation with on-farm purchases of milk has come about differently. According to statistics, there are 165 dairy farm complexes in the republic. They produce about 180,000 tons of products. There are conditions for on-farm delivery of that output. But milk is accepted on that basis at only 38 complexes and large farms. During all of last year only 5 percent of the milk purchased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was carried by vehicles of procurement agencies. It is paradoxical, is it not, that one and the same Ministry of Meat and Dairy

Industry should be taking such different approaches to solving problems which in general terms are similar in nature?

Why are the dairy combines and creameries taking such a passive attitude toward an important measure? One of the reasons is that the enterprises have an extremely small fleet of specialized trucks.

A. Ruskulin, deputy head of the division for agriculture and the food industry of LASSR Gosplan, says:

"Every year the republic receives 160 milk trucks. We turn most of them over to agriculture. Only a few trucks are left at the disposition of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry."

Is this a sensible approach? Apparently not, since the truck fleet needs to be concentrated in the hands of procurement agencies. This is in fact understood by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, who from the beginning have raised no objection to turning the milk trucks over to processors. But the latter stipulated a condition: We will take the trucks if we are allocated 4.5 million rubles to build truck depots and repair shops. This is a sizable amount of money. The issue was raised of a redistribution in the republic budget. It was at that point that the Ministry of Agriculture, fearing that its financial interests would be affected, sent a letter to the republic Gosplan concerning the alleged unfeasibility of introducing centralized milk pickup. Thus the narrowly departmental approach of this ministry helped to quash this good beginning.

They began to seek another way out. Two years ago they tried picking up milk on the farms with the trucks of common carriers. The Rishskiy Dairy Combine, for example, concluded a contract with No 5 Truck Column of the trust Rigatrans. But they did not take pains about the organizational aspect of the matter. The intermediaries between the combine and the farms did not distinguish themselves by their discipline. "Very often," says G. Berzin'sh, director of the Olayne Sovkhoz, "they did not meet the schedule for acceptance of the milk and delivery of the skimmed milk. The drivers were not motivated to assume responsibility for preservation of the product. Centralized milk pickup is necessary and advantageous, but it can be done effectively only if the dairy combine's own truck fleet is organized."

The position of the milk producers is clear. They want on-farm procurement of their product. But the processors are in no hurry; and everything remains as it was.

Meanwhile the interests of future development of animal husbandry necessitate a change in the situation. The republic's party, soviet and planning agencies must help in overcoming the barrier of narrow departmental interests. It would apparently be feasible, as in fact has already been done in practice, to allocate to the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry tank trucks for hauling milk and the funds to acquire them.

7045
CSJ: 1800/552

REGIONAL

CHECHEN-INGUSH OBLKOM DEALS WITH PROBLEMS IN FRUIT, VEGETABLE COMPLEX

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by A. Vlasov, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Oblkom, Groznyy: "The Benefit of Association"]

[Text] The task has been set in the 11th Five-Year Plan of substantially increasing the output of farm products. The specific program for food, to whose drafting the CPSU Central Committee attributes great importance, will be helpful to effective attainment of that goal. "It should link agriculture," it was said at the 26th party congress, "more closely to sectors and industries engaged in storing and processing its products. And, of course, with trade."

Our own experience has taught us how important and urgent this issue is. For long years in Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR we were unable to organize the production of fruit and vegetables in sufficient amounts to normally supply the public through the retail network and regularly furnish raw materials to the processing industry. Procurement plans were not fulfilled as a rule. At the same time the party obkom received signals of alarm--part of the harvest raised was rotting: Neither stores nor canning plants wanted to accept it. And another stream of complaints came in from trade and the processing industry: Agriculture is not delivering the right products at the right time.

Officials of the party obkom have been constantly called upon to sort out conflicts, to establish order in acute situations. Essentially they have been intervening in matters which are specifically those of production, matters which ought to be resolved by managers in the economy. Indeed the very need for this kind of intervention, assuming it has been of some use, though only temporary, demonstrated that the root of the trouble lies in narrow departmentalism and the imperfect nature of economic relations.

On the initiative of the party obkom the republic's specialists have made a thorough study of the causes holding back the growth of production. The principal one, as indeed we supposed, turned out to be the disjointed character of the system for fruit and vegetable supply. It had three bosses--the Agriculture Ministry, the Food Industry Ministry and the Trade Ministry. A single production organism could not be developed proportionally because the sovkhozes, plants and vegetable stores were subordinate to different entities. The

disproportion that came about--there was a noticeable lag in capacities for procurement, storage, processing and sale of the products--did not particularly disturb the representatives of trade and food industry people. They were not losing. On the contrary. When the harvest was at its height, they could send back trucks of perishable vegetables, saying they were overloaded. A portion of this valuable produce, a sizable one, went for feeding livestock or spoiled. In that situation the farmers were compelled at times to sell even high-quality vegetables to processing and trade enterprises as substandard produce at the lowest prices.

To be fair, we should say that the officials in agriculture did not give particular consideration to the interests of processors and trade either. They strove to raise by and large those vegetables which made for the largest volume of output, and that disrupted the assortment and delivery dates. In short, representatives of each respective department had their own interests resulting from that department's organizational and economic separateness.

The links of a unified vegetable assembly line needed to be joined together more closely. An agro-industrial and trade association Konservplodoovoshch was created in the republic on an experimental basis. It encompassed the sovkhozes, the canning plants and the stores.

Reality has proven the association's high effectiveness. Whereas 10 years ago the sovkhozes which are now part of it produced 33,800 tons of vegetables, last year they produced more than 100,000 tons. The fruit harvest has increased over that time from 6,300 to 25,000 tons. The output of canned products increased from 80 million to 120 million standard cans. The sale of vegetables to the public has tripled, and sales of fruit have increased fivefold.

Having brought the unified technological process embracing production, processing and sale of fruit and vegetables, under a single administration, we thereby created conditions for eliminating disproportions in development of the different industries. I will immediately qualify this by saying that one circumstance did noticeably hamper the effort to take advantage of those conditions: The subdivisions of the food and vegetable assembly line were subordinate not only to the association, but also to their previous bosses--the RSFSR ministries of Agriculture, Food Industry and Trade. Planning, financing, and material and technical supply were accomplished from above along departmental channels, which, of course, diminished the possibility for the new entity to accomplish broad maneuvers with its resources in the interests of the links that were lagging behind. But even in that situation it was able to partially correct the disproportions in building up plant and equipment.

Over the 10-year period 34.6 million rubles of fixed capital went into service, including 12 million rubles in industry. The funds allocated to the processing enterprises went mainly to modernize equipment. As a result capacities nearly doubled for the processing of fruit and vegetables.

Many qualitative changes occurred in the composition of output. Once the association was created, a substantially more elaborate specialization was achieved,

and the level of concentration of production was increased. Whereas before 70 farms in the republic were raising and selling vegetables, there were only 15 in the association. Nearly three-fourths of their land under cultivation was planted to vegetable crops. The former diversified farms became highly specialized farms with a limited assortment of produce which they raised. On every farm they raised between two and four types of vegetables, and the work team never handled more than two. Stretches of land planted to the same crop were larger--it was easier to introduce machinery. The association's distribution department, consisting of 66 stores, 5 terminals and 8 fruit and vegetable storage facilities, also began to perform better.

The obkom has been paying a great deal of attention to the performance of the party organization of Konservplodoovoshch. In November 1975 the primary organizations of enterprises located within the city of Groznyy were consolidated to form a single party organization. It consisted of 14 shop organizations which had the status of primary organizations and 38 groups which now number about 400 party members. This made it possible for the party committee to raise the level of the organizational effort among the workers and to deal more concretely with the problems raised by reality.

At present more than 1,000 party members are working in the enterprises of the association, including the rural enterprises. A council of secretaries was created in order to coordinate the activity of the primary and shop party organizations. It ensures unity of party leadership of all the production sections.

But it cannot be said that the optimum arrangements have been found in organizing the work of the party. The principle of unity between the economic effort and the party-organizational effort is a most important condition for effective performance of such a complicated production entity as the agroindustrial and distribution association. Many party members propose that a single party committee should be created on an experimental basis; all the association's primary organizations would be part of it; the experiment would then be analyzed, and conclusions would be drawn.

As readers are aware, at the end of last year a Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry was created for the country as a whole. It is assumed that the entire production, processing and distribution of vegetables and fruit will be concentrated in its hands. At the local level all the responsibility for supplying the country with fruit and vegetables and bringing them to consumers is seemingly to be borne by associations. For our part we intend this year to turn over the entire production and procurements of fruit and vegetables to the republic association Konservplodoovoshch.

It is no secret that the yield of fruit and vegetables increased negligibly in the association over the last 5-year period. One of the principal reasons was the low level of sophistication in farming and shortcomings in the selection effort. It is a paradox: The association was given 22 tomato-picking combines, but it uses only a few of them. That is because the farms are raising tomatoes which the machines cannot harvest. Nor are things what they should be in seed-growing. Several farms of the republic's agriculture ministry are engaged in

growing seed. We plan to relieve them of those concerns and to turn over the raising of seed to Konservplodoovoshch.

Of course, there is a need to further improve the mechanism of economic activity. There are many issues here. For example, the delivery of products to the stores. Vegetables and fruit are mainly carried by vehicles engaged from outside. This makes for poor coordination and complaints in both directions, the trucks stand idle, and often the produce spoils. If the association were furnished its own fleet of trucks and freight-handling equipment, the problem would disappear altogether.

It would seem that the new ministry should be seriously preoccupied with the industry's plant and equipment. At present the raising of vegetables is lagging behind many sectors in its level of mechanization. That is why it is very important to organize the production of machines for cultivating and harvesting vegetable crops. It is time to develop hothouse agriculture more vigorously, especially since our republic has large reserves of geothermal water and favorable natural and climatic conditions for that effort. Refrigerated facilities need to be bolstered, and progressive methods of transporting and storing produce in containers need to be widely introduced. Large stores belonging to the association should be built and equipped with up-to-date store facilities.

The problem of procurement and retail prices of vegetables and fruit is still an acute one. In recent years prices were set mainly on the basis of the interests of the canning industry. For example, prices are satisfactory for the small varieties of tomatoes intended for canning, but procurement prices are low on the large varieties which have a good commercial appearance and good taste properties, which cost more to raise.

Vegetable-growers receive 660 rubles for the best-quality cucumbers, pickling varieties, 600 rubles for gherkins, and 190 rubles for ordinary cucumbers. It would seem that the prices are an incentive for production of the valuable small varieties. But the reverse takes place in practice. It is more profitable for any farm to sell ordinary cucumbers which afford a far larger total income since the yield is fivefold or sixfold larger than for the pickling and gherkin varieties. As we see, the purchase prices are not conducive to the effort for high-quality products.

And another problem. At present the purchase and retail prices of vegetables are established strictly by seasons fixed on the calendar. Local authorities are not allowed to change them as a function of the weather and market demand. As a result prices fall on the market because of the large inflow of vegetables from private farming operations. They are lower than in our stores. We cannot adapt to the situation: The date for reducing prices has not yet come. As a result the produce goes unsold and spoils. During that period of time the plants are also reluctant to take vegetables for processing--they are also too expensive for them.

Commonly customers complain of the shortage of parsley, dill, parsnip, coriander and radishes. The reason is that it is extremely unprofitable for the farms to

raise these "miscellaneous" vegetables: The prices for them are very low in state trade; not only do they not cover an average rate of profit, but they do not even reimburse production costs. In short, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, together with the USSR State Committee for Prices, should set matters right in the setting of prices.

Solving these problems will make it possible to speed up development of fruit and vegetable growing and to improve the supply of high-quality produce from orchards and market gardens to the Soviet people.

7045
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REGIONAL

TAJIKS HOLD IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Training of An Ideological Aktiv"]

[Text] In order to further improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work in light of the directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the instructions of the Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, a comprehensive discussion was held at the seminar-conference of ideological workers of the republic, which was held in Dushanbe on 10-13 June and sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Members of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and other responsible party and Soviet workers presented reports at the seminar-conference. The directors of relevant ministries and departments talked about the tasks which are being accomplished in the 11th Five-Year Plan in the areas of economic formation, higher education, trade and vocational education, culture, social security, health care, and other areas.

The program of the seminar-conference included meetings with scholars, leading figures in literature and the arts, and directors of the mass media. The participants at the conference acquainted themselves with the practice of ideological work in Dushanbe and Gissarskiy Rayon, exchanged experience with respect to propaganda work and interpretation of the materials of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the accomplishment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On further improving ideological, political-educational work" and listened to lectures on questions concerning domestic and international life, which were delivered by Senior Research Fellow and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. I. Kholmogorov of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in the CPSU Central Committee, Research Fellow and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences K. N. Kerimov of the Academy of Social Sciences in the CPSU Central Committee, and Lecturer A. I. Vorob'yev of the CPSU Central Committee.

In summing up the results it was noted that the seminar-conference was of considerable benefit to the cause of improving the effectiveness of ideological work. The positive experience of the work of party and social organizations, local Soviets, educational institutions, and cultural-educational institutions was generalized at the working sections with respect to the restructuring of ideological work in light of the demands of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the well-known resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on ideology. The essence of the questions discussed

was revealed with a great degree of profoundness and the state of affairs in the economy and the production collectives and their achievements were comprehensively and critically evaluated.

It was emphasized that there is no nobler task for workers of the ideological front than to bring the word of the party to the masses and to educate people in the spirit of faithfulness to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and devotion to the ideals of communism. Today it is particularly important to make each Communist, each Soviet citizen, cognizant of the positions contained in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress, which was presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the directives of the party in the area of domestic and foreign policy, and the prospects of economic and social development for the country. And not just simply to make them cognizant, but to instill in them a feeling of great responsibility for accomplishing the tasks set forth by the party and striving in such a way that people would become selfless models of labor. Each ideological worker must become imbued with a great sense of responsibility for accomplishing his own party duty with respect to propaganda, the study and implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and for accomplishing the socio-economic tasks facing the republic in 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan on the whole.

Deputy Director M. V. Gramov of the Department of Propaganda in the CPSU Central Committee delivered an important speech on questions concerning ideological work in light of the demands of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The concluding session of the seminar-conference was attended by members and candidate members of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo I. F. Dedov, D. R. Rasulov, A. Kh. Khaydarov, A. Satorov, Yu. A. Shakarimov, Deputy Chairman N. Z. Zaripova of the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, and Deputy Chairman R. Yu. Yusufbekov of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

10576
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REGIONAL

TURKMENS ATTACK SLIPSHOD HOME IMPROVEMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Ye. Vysotskiy, deputy chairman of the Administration of Tajik SSR Union of Architects and honored builder of the Tajik SSR: "Against Home-made Construction"]

[Text] Every year new blocks of housing and microregions appear in the cities of the republic. With each new building the architectural design improves noticeably, the quality of the finishing work on the buildings becomes better, and public services and utilities in the area of the housing units also improve. People move into these units with great joy!

But time passes, and many new residents begin energetically to make their own home and adjacent plot habitable, and what is particularly remarkable, each in his own way. They quickly remodel and change the appearance of the veranda and the balcony, dig up flower beds, and plant flowers.

One cannot deny that the intentions are good. But let us look at what these new buildings turn into after this. Let us walk around the recently settled housing project in the microregions "A" and "B" of Gaudan, among the new buildings along Chekhov Street in the City of Ashkhabad.

The first thing that one notices is the slipshod appearance of the verandas and balconies which have been altered in a careless manner. In the adjacent plots one sees home-made storerooms and enclosures covered with tattered cardboard, rags, or old plywood.

Several residents use their own discretion in changing the outward appearance of the buildings: they break the reinforced concrete flower bed in order to expand their veranda by 20-30 centimeters, construct a new enclosure from brick or concrete, and remodel the wind and light screen. And no one stops to think about the danger to which they are exposing themselves. Indeed, reinforced concrete construction, flower beds, welded to the ceiling, act as support beams, which increase the rigidity of the outer edge of the ceiling and prevent it from caving in under a load. A home-made enclosure, on the contrary, increases this load.

The width of the veranda plate has been increased deliberately in the designs of the large-panel units being used by builders today. This was done with a definite purpose in mind: to move the windows back from the edge, to protect them from precipitation and the sun, to make it possible for residents to plant greenery on the veranda, and to place sun-screening devices there in the future. Thus those who expand the veranda without permission not only disfigure the facade of the building. To begin with, they subject it to a danger of collapsing. The home-made structures can simply collapse during a seismic jolt of even 6-7 points. But, even if there are no seismic jolts, the plates of the verandas are doomed to collapse.

The exceptionally active "home builders" manage to install windows even on a narrow balcony, which interferes with insulating conditions and causes overheating of the rooms. There are even instances when the whole balcony is obstructed by boards and planks (Kemine Street, 156, in Ashkhabad).

Construction methods and housing designs are replete with examples of utilizing greenery for decorative purposes as well as for protecting summer facilities from the sun.

In our climatic conditions, which are noted for high temperatures, dry air, and plenty of dust, landscaping helps create a more moderate microclimate. But this does not mean that one can plant indiscriminately. One must have a skillful and intelligent approach toward the selection and care of plants. Everything should be taken into consideration: position as well as orientation toward the sun and the seasonal nature of plants. Specialists in botany should exhibit a responsible interest in this important matter. They should make recommendations to municipal horticulturists.

No less important is the matter of bringing the recommendations of specialists to the attention of a wide circle of plant lovers. Consideration should also be given to the organization of the sale of necessary types of seeds, seedlings, or saplings.

Beautiful and extensively applied landscaping of building fronts can change the appearance of housing units and noticeably improve housing areas and cities.

The area adjacent to housing should look different from what it looks like today. The numerous varieties of fences, steel poles with pulleys and ropes for drying clothes, all sorts of sheds and garages, fences made of cast-off materials, which surround plots of land seized for personal use, and piles of debris at refuse collection points cannot be tolerated. Dug up parcels of land for the repair of underground communications have become a common sight for long periods of time in the microregions.

Part of the reason for this ugliness lies in unsatisfactory public services. For example, in the cities the development of laundry services has fallen intolerably behind. According to urban construction standards, the capacity of laundries should provide for the laundering of 92 to 120 kilograms of clothing in a single shift for each 1000 residents. As applied to Ashkhabad, for example, the laundering capacity should already now be 3 tons of clothing per shift and should correspondingly be serviced by a developed network of reception points. Nothing like

this exists in the city, and the housewives are condemned to self-service. The "results" of this are weighted down clotheslines strung between buildings.

Many more examples of unsatisfactory public services can still be cited. They include, among other things, the absence of pay parking lots and also parking lots constructed and serviced on a cooperative basis. Therefore, garages and storerooms sprout up around the housing units.

But the main reason for "home-made construction" in residential sections is the complete absence of control over the condition and maintenance of housing units and yards on the part of the city and rayon ispolkoms of the Soviets and their subordinate organizations. As a result, many apartment residents begin to consider that any one who has an apartment in a municipal housing unit can treat it and the adjacent area to it in the same manner as one would treat one's own personal property. Therefore, it is quite natural to use stored construction materials and to recruit equipment and labor from construction organizations.

And in the meanwhile, the real administration and control over the maintenance of housing remain the direct responsibility of the organizations mentioned above. It is these very organizations which have the right to act against unauthorized activities as stipulated in the Civil Code of the Tajik SSR and in the statutes of the local Soviets governing the granting and use of housing accommodations in apartment buildings.

In December 1980 the Ashkhabad City Soviet Ispolkom adopted a decision "On measures for preventing unauthorized construction in Ashkhabad", which obligated the ispolkoms of rayon Soviets and other subordinate organizations to take necessary measures for curbing the illegal actions of citizens which interfere with the disciplined system of urban construction. One would hope that this decision will not just remain on the books, but will serve as an incentive for introducing exemplary order into housing construction and will become an example for the ispolkoms of other cities of the republic. For this purpose it is necessary to enlist the services of the public organizations uniting the residents of apartment buildings and housing units and to organize a competition for the best landscaping of housing units and residential areas, the best maintenance and work on children's parks and sports areas, and for the maintenance of cleanliness.

Housing construction is the basis of each city and settlement. If it is beautiful, well-landscaped, and well-planned with public services and if it is maintained in exemplary condition -- then the cities themselves will be beautiful, well-planned, and suitable for daily human activities and work. As far as Ashkhabad is concerned, this task is of special significance since the city is making preparations to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

10576
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REGIONAL

EDITORIAL, SEMINAR PRESS 'ATHEIST INDOCTRINATION'

"Atheist Indoctrination"

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 1

/Text/ Developing a communist world view among Soviet people is the heart and core of all the Party's ideological-indoctrination work. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his Summary Report of the CC to the 26th CPSU Congress, "ahead of us lies a great deal of work with respect to improving the socialist way of life and eradicating everything which hinders the formation of the new man." The most important component of this multi-faceted work is scientific-atheist indoctrination.

The struggle against religious superstitions is one of the most essential tasks of Party organizations. No Communist can have an indifferent attitude toward any sort of vestige from the past nor take a passive position with regard to the religious ideology, which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism. Comrade D. A. Kunayev in his report to the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan stated the following: "We Communists treat the religious feelings of believers with due respect. The whole world knows this. But from the standpoint of world view there are no delusions here nor can there be any."

'...Know how to combat religion'--such is the testament of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, and it is still topical even today."

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan have presented the Party organizations and the propagandists of atheism with large tasks with respect to further improving the system of scientific atheist propaganda and raising its ideological-theoretical level. Unfortunately, in our republic the scale and level of this work are still far from everywhere sufficient to meet the present-day requirements. And it is not by chance, as was observed at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, that a revival of religious manifestations has been observed in a number of oblasts. Insufficient effort has been applied in conducting anti-religious work in the Dzhambazganskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts.

The position taken by the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the restructuring of many sections and spheres of ideological work has a direct bearing on atheist propaganda. It is no secret that the latter's effectiveness is still too low. It is frequently conducted carelessly, without reaching its goal. Also having a telling effect is the lack of system and consistency, as well as failing to take into account the objective religious situation. Matters have been poorly arranged, for example,

with regard to studying the status of religiosity in such oblasts as the Kayl-Ordynskaya, Kokchetavskaya, and Turgayskaya. It is high time that the Party committees assimilate this truth that an undifferentiated approach, a reliance on spontaneity, just as uncoordinated measures, all the more so if conducted irregularly, do not yield the necessary results in atheist work. We need to have a rigorous system here, a taking into account of local conditions and characteristics. An individual method is preferable here instead of universal, "all-encompassing" measures. The duty of the Party organizations is to see to it that the scientific atheist propaganda be not only systematic and consistently but also militant and offense-minded.

To a large extent, these requirements are addressed to the republic's *Znaniye* (Knowledge) Society. It is a matter of raising the level and radically improving the lecture propaganda of scientific atheism. And at present it is not so much a matter of the quantity of the lectures as it is their quality, their contents. Some speeches on atheist topics have been far from perfection; they suffer from grayness, do not contain any profound analysis, and are lacking in emotionality and intelligibility. This is aggravated by the fact the lectures are frequently delivered in an untargeted manner, calculated for listeners "in the abstract," and are prepared, as practical experience has shown, without taking into account the specific characteristics of a given audience.

The Society's leaders ought to concern themselves with expanding the network and improving the operations of the people's universities, the lecture bureaus, the universities of young atheists; they should review and strengthen the staffs of atheist-lecturers on various schools of religion, as well as becoming more active in recruiting for lecture-type propaganda scholars, teachers, physicians, and journalists. We must re-activate the scientific-methodological councils.

Important roles in atheist indoctrination are played by schools and other educational institutions. To consistently form the scientific atheist views of pupils and students is the lofty duty of teachers and the professorial-lecturing staff. However, atheist work in schools, vocational schools, *tehnikums*, and *vuzes* leaves much to be desired. For example, they have not carried out the methodological recommendations of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, "On Strengthening the Scientific Atheist Indoctrination of Pupils of Secondary General-Educational Schools." In the republic's *vuzes* teaching the scientific fundamentals of atheism is far from meeting the requirements. Here also there is every basis for being dissatisfied with the leadership of the Ministries of Education, of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and Gosprofobr.

In preparing for the new academic year, we must strengthen the atheistic thrust of the school programs, especially with regard to the humanities, arm with the methods of atheist work teachers at schools and vocational schools, as well as workers at children's preschool institutions. For this purpose it would be useful to introduce the study of a special course in the oblast institutes for improving teachers. It is also important to work out topics and methodological recommendations for conducting faculty studies on the fundamentals of scientific atheism in the schools and vocational schools.

Deserving of attention is the experience of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay, where a Department of Ethics, Aesthetics, and Scientific Atheism has been created. The Ministry of Education ought to concern itself with opening up similar departments in all *vuzes*. It is high time to think of creating independent

departments of scientific atheism at the Kazakh and Karagandinsk State Universities.

Of great importance for the success of the cause is the scientific working out of problems concerning atheism by the efforts of the republic's scholars. Unfortunately, this is still being conducted too feebly. In this connection KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA almost a year ago drew attention to the paradoxical phenomenon whereby at the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Kazakh SSR itself there is no special sector of scientific atheism, although the feasibility of creating one is obvious.

Cultural-educational institutions are called upon to play a significant role in atheist indoctrination. The duty of the republic's Ministry of Culture, Kassovprof, and the Party committees is to activate their anti-religious work. Atheist work in health-care institutions must also be strengthened.

A great deal remains to be done by the republic's Goskomsindat. We feel a need to increase the publication of popular anti-religious literature. There is an acute problem regarding the quality of the books being published. The principled criticism to which certain publications on atheist topics were subjected requires from the directors of the committees and the publishing houses the adoption of serious measures with regard to raising the books' ideological-political and publicistic levels. One such measure might be the creation of a special editorial office within the "Kazakhstan" publishing house.

The introduction of modern-day, civil ceremonies and rituals plays an important role in atheist indoctrination. The following must participate actively in this cause: the local Soviets, the Ministries of Justice, Local Industry, Consumer Services, Housing and Municipal Services. The Ministry of Consumer Services, for example, should give some thought to creating, based on the experience of other republics, centralized cost-accounting services for ceremonial services.

It is the duty of every Party organization to combat religious vestiges and ideologies. Questions of improving atheist work must be systematically reviewed at plenums, Party committee offices, and meetings of the primary organizations. For the good of the cause we should create within all the Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms councils for coordinating atheist work and for reviving the activity of those already in existence. The experience of the Alma Ata Party Gorkom confirms the feasibility of opening up houses of scientific atheism in oblast centers, large cities, and rayon centers.

To indoctrinate Soviet people in the spirit of scientific communism and irreconcilability to religious superstitions means to raise their activity in carrying out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

Conference on Atheist Indoctrination

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 3

Text It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Party ideological and propaganda aktiv has the top-priority role in the further development of the Marxist-Leninist education and indoctrination of the masses. One of the important component parts of a comprehensive approach to indoctrination is scientific atheist propaganda. This was mentioned at the seminar on scientific atheism which was held on 26 May by the Alma Ata Party Obkom.

Lectures on further strengthening atheist indoctrination were delivered by the editor-in-chief of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA, A. S. Ivanov, the senior scientific staff member of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the C'GU CC, A. A. Bashirov, and the scientific staff member of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the republic's Academy of Sciences, K. Kh. Tadzhikova. Information regarding the work of the scientific-methodological council on the propaganda of scientific atheism under the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society was conveyed by N. P. Nefedova, a member of the Society's board. The participants in the seminar shared their experiences.

Also taking part in the work of the seminar was A. I. Artem'yev, deputy chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee.

2384
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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SSR HOLDS SEVENTH WRITERS CONGRESS

Interviews With Congress Participants

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Correspondent interviews Seventh Azerbaijan Writers Congress participants; for Aliyev's speech at writers congress, including his remarks on Southern Azerbaijan, see USSR Daily Report 29 Jul 81]

[Excerpts] The Seventh Azerbaijan Writers Congress opens today. Each such forum is an important landmark in the life of the creative union and the entire republic. A frank discussion on the paths of literature's development from the standpoints of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the demands of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress lies ahead. Such important events in the life of the writers as the "Friendship of the Peoples—Friendship of the Literatures" All-Union Creative Conference, which was held at the end of last year in Baku, and the recent meeting of the writers with the republic's leaders will undoubtedly exert a salutary influence on the congress.

A BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY correspondent asked certain participants in the writers' forum to describe what they had brought to their congress and what their thoughts and feelings are today.

Mirza Ibragimov, people's writer of Azerbaijan, "The Force of Humanism"

The world situation is troublesome. Dark clouds hang over our planet which are ready to crash down on whole peoples and countries in a hail of deadly weapons and the flashing lightning of a war of extermination. Ideological sabotage is percolating through all conceivable and inconceivable channels. Imperialist aggressive propaganda is seeking any possibilities and loopholes for penetrating the minds of people of the socialist countries.

Under these conditions particular significance is attached to the role of Soviet writers, who are at the forward edge of the ideological struggle and are the party's dependable assistants in political education among the broad working people's masses. We must aspire to the utmost in every chapter, every stanza and every

work of ours to the great and noble goal of the formation of the ideological stanchness and civic integrity of Soviet people, particularly the country's youth and younger generation.

An impassioned appeal rang out from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress for mankind to prevent the outbreak of the conflagration of war and to do everything possible for a recuperation of the international climate and the preservation of good relations in this world. This appeal, which is supported by all Soviet writers, is being decanted into artistic images, translated into the language of art, which is comprehensible to all, and brought to the consciousness of all people of good will. The lofty and proud truth about the Soviet country and the humanistic nature of our progressive society and its unwavering advance toward the pinnacles of communism arises before the entire world.

But it is not only Soviet authors' books being published on various continents which carry out this lofty, humane mission. Many writers join international public organizations in order to wage the struggle for the triumph of the shining ideals of progress and peace even more successfully. In particular, a large group is part of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, of which I am chairman. Writers of all the union republics and men of letters of Azerbaijan travel to various parts of the world on a mission of good will and to overcome the barriers of mistrust and prejudice. And they invariably return full of impressions and an ardent endeavor to summon people to the struggle against the intrigues of reaction with even greater persistence. Thus an entire sphere in Azerbaijan art of the word has evolved--foreign literary current affairs writing, to which Suleyman Rustam, Rasul Rza, Nabi Khazri, Guseyn Abbaszade, Dzhabir Novruz and many others have made an impressive contribution. I also have connections with this genre. "Kniga moyey zhizni" [My Life's Book] is a collection of pointed current affairs essays, sketches and meetings with people abroad. I am now working on a study devoted to the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

I have no doubt that this subject will grow and develop. Such is the humanistic essence of Soviet man and the Soviet writer. As the poet rightly said, wherever shots reverberate in this world, the bullets invariably strike his heart. A sensitive heart, responding to all the world's disasters and anxieties.

Nariman Gasanzade, figure of art emeritus, "The Fraternity of the Literatures"

An editor of the newspaper EDEBIYAT VE INDZHESENET, I may say that the main direction of the editorial board's activity was determined by the discussion of our work by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee in 1979. We have tried to raise the ideological-artistic level of the published material in every possible way, solve problems which are relevant to the literary process and strengthen relations with the labor collectives. The newspaper has followed intently all events in the life of our country and the republic and has responded sensitively to that which has troubled our contemporary. The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and, subsequently, the implementation of their decisions have been illustrated extensively.

The roundtable talks conducted by the editorial office in Kirovabad, Sumgait and Barda and at the "Elektroterm" Plant with the involvement of a large number of

men of letters and urban and rural workers produced much that was instructive and interesting. There was an animated and concerned discussion about the careful and multifaceted study of the heritage of Nizami and the principal hero of Azerbaijan literature--our contemporary, the worker and toiler of the fields. A debate on the problem of translation and the purity of the literary language and the standard of poetical and prosaic speech was of great benefit.

A particular concern of the newspaper has been the further strengthening of the fraternal literatures and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. The publication of issues of the paper in conjunction with related Georgian and Armenian publications, an organized meeting of men of letters of the three Trans-Caucasus republics in Kazakh and very close relations with Russian, Ukrainian and Uzbek craftsmen of the word have contributed to this. Our contacts with our foreign colleagues are fruitful. The paper is doing much to popularize the works of the progressive poets and writers of South Azerbaijan.

I personally have come to the writers congress not only in my customary capacity as a poet but also as a dramatist. A year ago for the first time I wrote a play entitled "Let the Entire East Know," which was presented by the Sungait Theater imeni G. Arablinskiy and which was successfully presented in Moscow, at the festival devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress. The successful debut inspired me, and I am now working on another drama piece, which will focus on the historical events of Nizami's era. This play is intended for the Academy Theater imeni M. Arizbekov.

I have recently had several books published, among which are the collection of poems "You Gave Me as a Gift..." and the poem "The Phoenix". A major collection of poems will shortly be published in YAZYCHY; the book "Khleb tetushki Nabat" [Ma Nabat's Bread] (translated by Ya. Kozlovskiy) will be published in Moscow by Molodaya Gvardiya.

I expect of the congress the solution of many problems and directions for further creative quest.

Delegates' Speeches

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Azerinform report on delegates' speeches at Seventh Azerbaijan Writers Congress]

[Excerpts] That the spiritual life of Soviet society is becoming increasingly varied and rich is to the indisputable credit of our figures of culture, literature and art, it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, which set the creative intelligentsia tasks of tremendous importance. With a sense of their high responsibility and an awareness of their duty to the party and the people--to serve with their pens the cause of communism and to create a striking artistic chronicle of our heroic and fine times--the delegates to the Seventh Azerbaijan Writers Congress, which took place over 2 days in Baku, discussed topical literary problems.

Saying that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are for the masters of the word, as for all working people of the Soviet Union, a combat action program, the men of letters discussed high-mindedly and with party-minded fervor questions of a further

increase in their contribution to the nationwide cause of building the communist society and to raising the new man--a maker and creator--and declared their firm intention to lend all their forces, talent and inspiration to implementation of the designs of the highest forum of the country's communists. The writers spoke with profound interest about the problems connected with a rise in the ideological and artistic level of work, toward which the party congress targeted cultural figures with a new force.

The main development trends of Azerbaijan Soviet prose in the period under review were analyzed by the literary critic Panakh Khalilov, doctor of philology.

Many novels and stories appeared in this time in Azerbaijan prose devoted to the life of the countryside which raise a number of its present-day problems. At the same time these works fail to show to the full extent the tremendous changes in the socioeconomic life of the countryside and rural inhabitants' spiritual life. They contain practically no striking images of heroes of labor and right-flank men of socialist competition or images of rural communists. Yet the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress emphasized that man's creative capabilities are being revealed particularly strikingly in the socialist production collectives and that it is here that they strengthen in the ideological, labor and moral respects; and the writers must be guided by these party directives in their day-to-day activity.

The report of Candidate of Philology Shamil' Salmanov was devoted to the development paths of Azerbaijan Soviet poetry in the past 5 years.

Azerbaijan's poetry achieved much and trod an interesting development path in the period between the two congresses. At the same time, together with undoubted successes, it is experiencing certain creative difficulties, which the speaker sees, in particular, as the insufficiently profound revelation of the character of our contemporary and a slackening of the spirit of quest. Depth of content is sometimes replaced by formal quest. At the same time quest in the sphere of new means of poetic expressiveness has also declined.

A survey of Azerbaijan Soviet dramatic art in the past 5 years was made by the critic Yashar Karayev, candidate of philology.

The main trends of the development of Azerbaijan criticism in recent years were analyzed by Candidate of Philology El'chin, secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union Board.

Our criticism frequently lacks a breadth of view and a broad theoretical sweep and an ability to penetrate to the heart of the work. Scientific analysis of the cardinal problems of Azerbaijan literature and the currents of the literary process is virtually totally lacking in it. A principal shortcoming of critical thought at this stage is that at times even in voluminous problem articles Azerbaijan literature is isolated from the all-union literary process, and the problem of Azerbaijan literature is not analyzed in an all-union context, which leads to local narrowness and artificial exclusiveness. Azerbaijan literary criticism has not appeared in the all-union press for a long time.

In a report devoted to the state and tasks of literary translation the translator-poet Siyavush Mamedzade stressed the great attention which the Azerbaijan Communist

Party Central Committee displays to the further development of translation in the republic. Thanks to the work of a large detachment of prose writers and poets, our translation horizons have expanded considerably in recent years and been enriched with new nuances. The works of a number of the best translators testify to the great respect for the classical Russian, multinational domestic and foreign heritage, keen attention to the Soviet literary process and a profound perception of reader requirements.

At the same time classical and contemporary specimens of Azerbaijan literature have begun to appear in the languages of the fraternal Soviet peoples and have become the property of the readers of many foreign countries.

The works of multinational Soviet literature and also of foreign authors are now being translated increasingly often into Azerbaijani directly from the language of the originals. However, knowledge of the language of the original still does not guarantee a high standard of translation. This is why, the speaker believes, it would be advisable to set up, in conjunction with the Foreign Languages Institute, a translators' work studio. The Literary Translation Council, which is currently working extremely unproductively, should operate more actively in this matter. Sluggishness is also perceived in the work in the sphere of criticism, analysis and study of the literary translation. Dictionary work is in an unsatisfactory state--the publication of dictionaries is dragging on, and their word volume and editions should be far larger. Together with linguist-specialists it is also necessary to enlist experienced literary men-translators in the compilation of such dictionaries. There has long been a need for the publication of a special journal of the DRUZHBA NARODOV and INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA type.

Surveying in his report problems of Azerbaijan current affairs writing, Doctor of Philology Araz Dadashzade said that a fine specimen in this genre is the splendid trilogy by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in which events which have left an unforgettable trace in our country's history are reflected realistically and strikingly and with tremendous artistic force.

In the period between the two congresses Azerbaijan writers worked fruitfully in the current affairs genre, endeavoring to keep in step with the events occurring in the republic and to describe in lively and evocative manner the tremendous transformations which were observed here in the 1970's. The geography of our current affairs writing is extremely extensive--it has taken in the heroic spirit of the labor of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and Shamkor GES construction workers, the Caspian oil workers and the Baku machine builders and the creative surge of the agricultural workers--cotton and grain growers, viticulturists and livestock breeders. Describing the considerable changes which have occurred in the life of the countryside, the writers at the same time reflect on the paths of the maximum use of economic potential and the need for increased attention to people everyday life. There has been an increase in current affairs writing's interest in the problems of ecology and the protection of historical and cultural monuments.

A combat and operational genre, current affairs writing helps reveal the alien phenomena which still exist in our life and elicit their causes and is waging a struggle against the antipodes of communist morality.

Analyzing the shortcomings of the surveyed genre, the speaker said that we still do not have many publicistic works on the working class which might become a conspicuous phenomenon in literature.

Opening the debate on the reports, Azerbaijan People's Poet Balash Azeroglu said: The writer is the son of his era, and it is his honorary duty to truthfully and honestly portray in his works the most important events of his time. And our time is a time of the most complex cataclysms and the heroic struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence and social progress. We have been witness in recent years to the working people's victorious performances in different corners of the world. And the experience of the world's first worker-peasant state--the country of soviets--and the unfading light of the ideas of October are an inspiring example for the working people of the countries which have set out on the path of independent social and national development. They are also inspired in this struggle by the successes of the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan achieved in the fraternal family of USSR peoples. Our republic's outstanding achievements have been strikingly reflected in the works of art of Azerbaijan writers.

There is no greater happiness for the writer, the speaker continued, than to know that people need his books, that they help them live and struggle and that his name enjoys respect and will not be consigned to oblivion. A group of literary men from South Azerbaijan has found a second homeland in Soviet Azerbaijan, and we are all warmly grateful to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government for the fact that all the conditions for fruitful work have been created for us here and that we can create works which help our compatriots and brothers in their just struggle for freedom and social progress.

Since the revolutionary storm in Iran, which swept away the rotten shah's regime, there has been considerably increased interest in South Azerbaijan in the works of Azerbaijan Soviet literature, and many of its representatives enjoy extensive popularity there. And it is the writers' duty to contribute by their work to the consolidation of literary contacts and mutual relations.

In recent years, Azerbaijan People's Writer Mirza Ibragimov said, a good tradition has been established in our Soviet literature: we sum up the results of our creative activity right after the party congresses. And we have every right to say that the party congresses, like powerful searchlights, illuminate us writers and work prospects for the foreseeable future.

It was my great good fortune to be a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and to hear the scientifically cogent report delivered by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, which was full of lofty wisdom and profound content. It is profoundly significant that this most important party document spoke with the utmost clarity and distinctness about the increasing role of Soviet literature and art in communist building and the big and crucial tasks confronting our cultural figures. The party's appeal that we live the interests of the people, share joy and grief with them, assert the truth of life and our humanist ideals and be active participants in communist building reached the hearts of all of us.

Speaking of the traditions of the party-mindedness and popular spirit of Azerbaijan Soviet literature and its high civicism and social activeness, the speaker observed

that today also the literary process is closely connected with practice and is determined by the tasks set the craftsmen of the word by the party. Writers perceive the truly paternal concern of the republic party organization and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and their great attention to creative problems. Just to recall Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev's cordial and frank conversation with literary men at the opening of the creative-work center in Shuvelyan.

We are living at an exceptionally complex time, Mirza Ibragimov continued. Fundamental changes in social foundations are occurring in the world, and the final bulwarks of colonialism are collapsing. And a writer cannot reflect reality fully and in depth by remaining indifferent to the events occurring in the world and by not responding with his heart to everything that is troubling mankind.

An irreconcilable struggle of ideas is under way in the modern world. The imperialist world believes that strength is more important than wisdom. A convincing example of this is the United States, which, like a giant octopus, is strangling dozens of countries with its tentacles, squeezing their national wealth out of them. The power of capital, which recognizes no moral principles, reigns in America. Increasingly new criminal acts of aggression are being perpetrated by Israel, which has made a ruin of the fine city of Beirut and recently carried out a barbaric raid against Baghdad. The writer cannot remain indifferent to all this. We must by the force of the word oppose the criminal pressure of the imperialists, strengthen our influence on the minds and feelings of people in this world and convey to them the truth of Marxist-Leninist ideology, which is the most humane ideology in the world.

Touching on the problem of the literary life of the republic and the literary men's creative mutual relations, Mirza Ibragimov emphasized that the principal, determining criterion here should be service of the interests of society and the writer's active position in life. This is required of us by the party and our civic conscience.

Speaking of the progressive advance of our country, including that of Soviet Azerbaijan, in the past 5-year period, the writer Ismail Shikhy also mentioned the considerable development of multinational Soviet literature and the literary process in the republic. And this is profoundly natural, he said, for literature always responds to the most important events in the life of society, and writers are the chroniclers of the history of their people.

Shorter works enjoyed increasingly great development in Azerbaijan prose in the period under review, the speaker continued. A number of talented stories and tales was created which won the recognition of criticism and the readers. But I personally am disturbed by the fact that the shorter forms could gradually supersede voluminous works with their extensive coverage of life. After all, our reality may only be embodied in major works capable of reflecting in their entire profundity the intricate processes occurring in society.

Having dwelt on the problems of contemporary Azerbaijan literary language, the speaker observed that this question, like many others connected with our literary work, was touched on with the utmost pointedness and timeliness by Comrade G.A. Aliyev in his speech at the congress. Our language, including our literary language,

currently contains many dialecticisms, which are polluting it. After all, the Azerbaijan language possesses a huge vocabulary and is profoundly expressive and poetical. Our folklore and the immortal popular storytellers, to whom many of our classical authors and prominent contemporary writers have turned in their creativity are an inexhaustible source of enrichment of the literary language.

We are discussing our literary problems, the poet Nabi Khazri, winner of the USSR State Prize, said, in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, and this enables us to determine with all specificity both our achievements and shortcomings and to chart new boundaries.

The 1970's were years of tremendous achievements for the republic, which became possible thanks to the effervescent creative labor of the broad people's masses and the purposeful and indefatigable organizing and political work of the republic party organization and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau. All this is a genuine source of inspiration for us.

It is all the more offensive, the speaker continued, that together with talented works depicting our great successes many ideologically and artistically weak pieces still appear which suffer from pettiness of subject matter and fail to assert the fervor of our life but savor individual negative phenomena. After all, it is far easier to reject than to create.

Subscribing to this thought, Azerbaijan People's Writer Ali Veliyev observed that, despite certain successes, contemporary Azerbaijan literature as a whole is not properly reflecting the republic's splendid achievements which commemorated the Ninth and 10th red banner 5-year plans. Literature is a mirror of the times and the nation, he said, and writers must endeavor to be on a par with the remarkable accomplishments of the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Certain successes have been scored by the Azerbaijan motion picture world in recent years, Comrade Veliyev said. Many interesting films have been made which have won popularity in the republic and beyond. The strengthening of the cooperation of the literary men and the motion picture makers has contributed to this to a large extent, and this practice should be continued.

The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade and the journal AZERFAYDZHAN and the newspaper ADABIYYAT VE INDZHESENET--the press organs of the Writers Union--in whose activity there are shortcomings, could, the speaker believes, contribute more actively to the development of the literary process in the republic.

The concern of the party and government for the development of literature, Azerbaijan People's Poet Mirvarid Dil'bazi said, has also been concretely expressed in a number of measures adopted in recent years by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for an improvement in the study, publication and propaganda of the works of the classical authors of fiction and poetry, including Nizami Gyandzhevi and Mirza Shafi Vazekh. Our writers must participate most actively in the practical implementation of these documents of long-term significance, participate in propaganda of Azerbaijan's classical heritage and help people assimilate this spiritual wealth.

The Samed Burgun House Museum, which was set up several years ago, plays a considerable part in the propaganda of contemporary Azerbaijan literature. However, the speaker said, its activity should be stepped up in order that it contribute even more to the assertion of the ideas of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and proletarian internationalism, with which the work of the inspired singer of the fraternity of Soviet people was imbued.

The poet Bakhtiyar Bagabzade raised questions of propaganda of the classical heritage in his speech. He expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for the measures adopted to improve the study, publication and popularization of the literary heritage of the great Azerbaijan poet and thinker, Nizami Gyandzhevi. It is our duty, the speaker declared, to pay tribute in full measure to the memory of the great Fizuli also, and the writers and scholars should also have their say here.

Much has to be done in the sphere of a further improvement in translation in the republic. This work should be headed by the Azerbaijan Writers Union. It is necessary to invite more frequently skilled translators from Moscow and Leningrad and the fraternal republics.

Having touched on the problems of the mutual relations of the writers' generations, the speaker emphasized that counterposing the one to the other is impermissible. Not the writer's age but his skill and the ideological thrust of his work have always served and will continue to serve as the true criterion in literature.

Literature, Akram Aylisli, chief editor of the journal AZERBAYDZHAN, said in his speech, is a sphere where, performing his national duty, a writer simultaneously also performs his international duty. Literature's main task is study of the people's spiritual life. Literature is not Mendeleev's periodic table, and, as distinct from science, which has laws named after the scientists, it has no law of this writer or the other, even an outstanding writer. It is pure quest. And if in recent years artistic diversity has been distinctly observed in Azerbaijan literature, we should be grateful for this to responsive and competent party leadership of the literary process and the concern and attention which has been created for the flowering of talent and for quest and discovery.

Comrade Aylisli dwelt on the activity of the journal AZERBAYDZHAN, which sees as its task, together with illustration of the contemporary literary process in the republic, propaganda of the achievements of multinational Soviet literature and the best specimens of national and foreign classics. At the same time he acknowledged that there are shortcomings and errors in the journals' work which must be removed.

I.P. Tret'yakov, chief editor of the journal LITERATURNYY AZERBAYDZHAN, spoke. Our journal, he said, is a kind of bridge by which all the best in Azerbaijan literature reaches the all-union reader. By the thoughtful organization and selection of material, active assistance to the development of topical present-day themes, the thrust of the criticism and the kindly attention to the creative youth, from whom we all expect much, the journal is exerting and should exert an ever increasing influence on the literary process.

Among the questions of paramount significance for the journal, Comrade Tret'yakov cited the problem of literary translation. Unfortunately, he said, questions of its

theory and the practice of translation have not been developed to a large extent. Criticism frequently totally fails to react to the quality of a translation or speaks about it in passing and sometimes attributes the failings of the original to the translator.

Still insufficient striking, large-scale works are being created, the speaker said, on the working class and the positive hero. After all, we need books which are suffused with affirmative fervor and which extol man in the ennobling process of labor. I believe that there are not enough of these works because it is not enough to simply talk about the worker and rural laborer; the writer needs to find his own hero and to love him and "sing about the man of labor," as Samed Burgun splendidly put it!

This same thought was also heard in the speech of literary critic Gulu Khalilov, doctor of philology. Educating the reader on the basis of a positive example is the most effective, he said. But the positive hero has yet to occupy his fitting place in contemporary Azerbaijan literature. Our literary criticism must constantly assist the writers here, creatively collating the problems of the galvanization of the hero's life position in works of art. It is also necessary to target the young literary men toward addressing topics reflecting our creative fervor, remembering here that young people still lack sufficient experience of life and that they must study a great deal and assimilate the cultural heritage of the past.

The speaker also mentioned shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan Writers Union Board Secretariat on organization of the literary process in the republic and also the fact that unscrupulousness had been displayed in certain questions which, in particular, had led to the positive evaluation of ideologically and artistically immature works.

The weekly ADABIYYAT VE INDZHESNET's illustration of the republic's sociopolitical and literary-artistic life, the people's cultural heritage and the problems of the mutual relations and mutual influence of the fraternal literatures were described by its chief editor Nariman Gasanzade. Increased attention had been paid to the publicistic genre: essays are published on the people of labor, protection of the monuments of antiquity and the environment and other matters. At the same time, the speaker admitted, there are shortcomings in the work of the weekly, particularly in the sphere of literary-artistic criticism. Downright panegyrics are often published instead of serious critical articles analyzing the creative process.

Armenian prose writers and poets living in Baku, Vladimir Abramyan, chief editor of the journal GAKAN ADERBEDZHAN, said, not only present original works in various genres but also actively participate in propaganda of Azerbaijan literature in Armenian.

Touching on problems of the contemporary Azerbaijan literary language, the speaker went on to say that dialecticisms sully the language are often heard on the air and on the stage. It is also essential to remember the nature of the native language in translations from other languages into Azerbaijani. Our language, he said, is our treasure house and our wealth, and we must preserve and enrich it.

USSR Writers Union Representative

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Speech by O.N. Shestinskiy, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board]

[Text] Dear friends! Permit me first of all on behalf of the USSR Writers Union Secretariat and the representatives of the country's literary community who have come to Baku to congratulate the Azerbaijan writers on the congress. Your congress is a big cultural event not only for Azerbaijan but for the entire country also for by its civic position and its creative quest Azerbaijan literature today performs an important role in the all-union literary process and is contributing to the communist upbringing of Soviet man and the moral development and elevation of the personality of our contemporary

We attach great significance to your congress. As you know, the Seventh USSR Writers Congress will open at the end of this month, but it may be said, with a certain license, that it has already begun for the analysis of literature at the congresses in the fraternal republics affords all of us an opportunity to comprehend in particular depth the trends which are characteristic of contemporary Soviet literature, ascertain more broadly the values it has created and have a keener feel for the miscalculations, which we will attempt to do away with by joint efforts.

Our work is being conducted after the 26th CPSU Congress, and we have every right to be proud of the fact that it is characterized by the atmosphere of the highest party forum, which paid such considerable attention to the problems of the development of literature and art.

Immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress, an enlarged session of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat was held which outlined in businesslike and constructive fashion the tactical and strategic paths of the activity of our creative union and the activity of Soviet writers.

Among the questions discussed at this session, I would like to highlight the following, which are of direct significance for our day-to-day work. First, the need was emphasized for a stimulation of critical thought in order to ensure that any literary success be supported in the press and become the subject of the literary community's attention. For in overlooking a talented work and failing to evaluate it in good time owing to indifference or a lack of creative boldness we are thereby impoverishing ourselves and objectively slowing down the process of literary development.

Second, there was mention of the need for even more serious attention to be paid to problems attendant on the work with young writers. We have a clear and precise reference point here--the CPSU Central Committee decree "Work With the Creative Youth"--and we must remember daily in implementing it that it is a question not only of a task of the moment but of the future of Soviet literature and what it will be like in 10-20 years. The best of today's young people constitute the nucleus of the literature of the future, and it is not a matter of indifference to Soviet society what kind of literature it will have. We must render the gifted, civically minded young writers even greater support.

Today's is a troubled world. Our ideological enemies are attempting to do everything possible to weaken relations among the writers of the fraternal socialist countries. And it is our job to expose and frustrate their intrigues and strengthen the fraternity of our literatures. The USSR Writers Union is performing a great deal of work in this area—holding Soviet literature festivals in the socialist countries and joint sessions of the writers union secretariats of the socialist community countries, foreign guests' participation in all our union's major creative acts, the work of the mixed commissions connected with questions of book publication, translation quality and the publication of joint collections and the intensive development of personal contacts. It is necessary to increase this activity, revealing increasingly new forms of it. Our sacred goal is contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community peoples in the sphere in which we work.

The Azerbaijan Writers Union has arrived at its congress as a mature organization performing interesting work. The best works of Azerbaijan prose, poetry and drama are becoming, and this is natural and logical, phenomena of our all-union literature and its common successes. The works of prominent Azerbaijan writers are becoming increasingly well known abroad. It may be said without any exaggeration that contemporary Azerbaijan literature provides sufficiently vast material for a big discussion of the most important, urgent problems of artistic creativity and aesthetic thought. And this is the case as a consequence of the fact that your literature is endeavoring to be a chronicle of popular life and to reflect our era in its most characteristic features.

I would also like to mention the social significance of the activity which has been mentioned here at the congress. The Soviet Literature Festival, which has been held only in recent years in Azerbaijan and which has had not only all-union but also international repercussions, the jubilee celebrations in honor of the 70th birthday of Samed Burgun, which became a part of a grand holiday of the entire multinational Soviet literature, the All-Union "Friendship of the Peoples—Friendship of the Literatures" Creative Conference, which was the USSR Writers Union's most important act on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress—all this strikingly demonstrated that the republic writers' organization is capable of the biggest tasks.

It is essential to mention one further singularity of contemporary Azerbaijan Soviet literature. We know what a great deal of work was done in the last decade by the party organization and all working people of Azerbaijan, fighting against phenomena of a negative nature, in order to extricate the republic from the long-standing economic lag. The results of this purposeful, intensive work and your victories are common knowledge. And it is profoundly gratifying that there is a considerable portion of the labor and efforts of Azerbaijan writers also in these achievements.

Dear Comrades! I have the honor on behalf of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat and its first secretary, G.M. Markov, of expressing profound gratitude to Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, for his constant, profound and comprehensive attention to the broad range of problems of Soviet literature and the life of Soviet writers. Your striking speeches, Geydar Aliyevich, at sessions of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat are imprinted in our memory

and in our hearts. It was these meetings with you which predetermined the high level, spiritual depth and party intensity of the all-union literary measures which were implemented in Azerbaijan on the eve of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses.

Today's speech at the congress by Comrade G.A. Aliyev--striking, wise and analytical--is yet further vital testimony to the paternal party concern for writers, literature and your artistic life. After all, the speech was not that great in length, but how packed it was with the ideas and vital problems of our contemporary literature--the problem of criticism, the problem of young people and relations with the literary men of South Azerbaijan, the problem of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and the interaction of the languages. I have mentioned just a few of the problems which were touched on, but this speech contained ideas which will be developed over many years of our life and our work in the world of art.

The USSR Writers Union is living a full-bloodied, intensive life at this time. The humanist, socially suffused nature of Soviet literature is being revealed convincingly at writers' congresses in the fraternal republics. And this congress of Azerbaijan's writers affords us an opportunity of perceiving not only the occurrences of Azerbaijan literature but also of Soviet literature as a whole for Azerbaijan literature is part of the very flesh of the great multilingual literature of the country of soviets.

Dear friends! I would like to conclude my brief address to you with the thought that Azerbaijan, its shining intellectual life, the astounding beauty of its land and its heroic past and striking art will always be the property of Russia's inner spiritual life. We are linked forever by Pushkin and Akhundov and Mayakovskiy and Samed Buirun. And we are fortunate in the belief that in the future--near and distant--we will always be linked by the great people who were born and who have risen to maturity in the inmost recesses of our peoples! (Stormy applause)

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GEORGIAN EDUCATION MINISTER ON FOCUS OF STUDENT AKTIV

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 10 May 81 p 4

[Interview with GSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Minister D. I. Chkhikvishvili by Gruzinform correspondent Ye. Vorobeychik under rubric "Student Days-81. Conversation With Minister": "Concern for the Rising Generation"]

[Text] On 13 May, representatives of the student bodies of Georgia's 19 institutions of higher learning will come to Tbilisi. They will carry flowers to the monument of V. I. Lenin, whose admonition "Study, Study, and Study" is the motto and goal of student life. Young people from the colleges and universities will be the guests of the ministries and departments, the creative unions and the newspapers, scientific establishments, industrial enterprises, and social organizations.

The following day they will assemble in a student aktiv meeting in the Assembly Hall of the GSSR Council of Ministers to discuss the work done in the past year by the Komsomol organizations of the republic's institutions of higher learning and share their experiences while being trained as highly qualified specialists, worthy citizens, and active political warriors. That evening they will take active part in a big student celebration held in Boris Dzneladze, the Komsomol city.

In connection with this exciting event in student life, Gruzinform correspondent Ye. Vorobeychik talked with GSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Minister D. I. Chkhikvishvili.

These days we are preparing for the third meeting of the republic's student aktiv. The tradition of holding these regular assemblies, which was instituted in the second half of the 10th Five-Year Plan, continues, and I think it's a good one. Every such meeting with leaders of the GCP and the republic government makes a deep impression on those who take part. The profound and sincere conversations that take place at such times help the students to see more clearly their purpose in life.

The student's genuine effort to find his individuality helps him to demand as much as possible from himself. Only in this way can he develop the skills of creative labor, self-analysis, self-instruction, and moral self-improvement--the only foundation of knowledge.

At student aktivs the idea is set forth that the communist indoctrination of students is the prime job of each teacher and the school's entire collective. Shaping the students' world view is the main concern of every professor and instructor in the institution of higher learning. Our students must become more than just good doctors, engineers, agronomists, physicists, and mathematicians; they must become good Soviet doctors, Soviet engineers, Soviet agronomists--specialists who are patriots, specialists who are internationalists. It is this civic stance which will be the topic of discussion at the student forum.

Our aim at these meetings is to hold profound and comprehensive discussions of the problems involved in deepening the integrated approach to the communist indoctrination of young college students, work out new, effective forms and methods of stepping up efforts to further enhance the level and quality of ideological and political work among students, and to map out the specific ways in which the Komsomols of the institutions of higher learning can take part in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th CCP Congress.

The student aktiv assembly is the crowning event in our republic college students' wonderful celebration of Student Days-81.

This year's Student Days have taken place at a remarkable time--a time when our republic, along with the whole country, is undertaking to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, a time of intensive preparations for a wonderful celebration: the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Georgia and the creation of the Georgian Communist Party. This is what accounts for the high patriotic fervor which infused every event in Student Days-81. The program, worked out by the students themselves, was broad and various, and its participants were active and disciplined. More than 40,000 daytime students took part. They initiated and organized scientific-theoretical conferences, sports events, amateur arts festivals, international brotherhood soirees, lectures in remote mountain areas, meetings with compatriots, and other events.

Let us recall that in May 1979, at the first student aktiv dealing with Student Days, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze urged us to make them broader and more comprehensive so that practically all students could take part in them and Student Days would be a time for every future specialist to give an account of himself to his department, his school, his classmates, and his teachers.

This advice is being carried out. About 15,000 students took part in the scientific-theoretical conferences. About 8,000 young men and women demonstrated their talent and love for their art in the amateur arts festivals. About 10,000 students took part in sports events.

It was the first time young college students displayed so broadly their successes in learning, labor, and social endeavors for the benefit of the working people of the cities and rayons. The college students were received with special warmth

and celebration in their homeland--not only by the collectives of the schools, enterprises, and kolkhozes from which they had come to go to school but also by party, soviet, and Komsomol officials in the various regions.

The republic's traditional student celebration was actively participated in both by representatives of colleges of our own country and those from sister colleges in the socialist countries.

Student Days-81 once more demonstrated the successes that were achieved throughout the year in internationalist, scientific, moral, esthetic, labor, and physical training, and brought into being new forms and methods of study, labor, and scientific research.

Our college students are very fond of school-level, group, republic-wide, and all-union contests dealing with questions in the social sciences, Komsomol history, and the international youth movement. The Eighth All-Union Contest, the results of which were tallied on Lenin's birthday, was participated in by 46,274 students--91.2 percent of the whole daytime enrollment. This was higher than the national average of 83.5 percent. A total of 13 out of 20 works submitted by our students won prizes. They took first, second, and third place awards, four certificates, and six honorable mentions.

These successes attest to the students' growing interest in deepening their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, problems of nature, developed socialism, party documents, the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, and L. I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches. This is also demonstrated by the steady rise in the academic success rate in the social sciences. In just one academic year it rose from 98.3 to 99.8 percent. Moreover, 62.5 percent of the students are getting A's and B's.

Overall academic success rates have risen. One out of every ten of our students now is an A student, and among daytime enrollees the figure stands at 13.9 percent--significantly higher than the all-union average.

The student construction detachments have become effective schools of labor, political, and organizational training. Georgia's student construction detachment participants did real shockwork labor in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The 1980 Third (Labor) Semester was participated in by 15,482 students; they did 24.4 million rubles worth of work--1.6 million more than last year. One of the most important tasks of Georgia's higher education is all-round development of our students' scientific-research efforts as a very effective means of improving the ideological-political indoctrination and training of college-educated specialists. The republic's institutions of higher learning have attracted large numbers of students for scientific research work. Last year, 83 percent of the whole daytime enrollment took part in research. In just one year the number of researchers increased by 1200 or more.

Last year alone they submitted 236 invention applications, for which 146 author's certificates were awarded. Finally, mention must be made of the success that has been achieved in one particularly vital sphere of shaping the harmonious and well-rounded personality: mass participation in physical culture and sports.

Of Georgia's 16 Olympic Games participants, 12 were students. Nine of the 12 medals won by Georgian athletes at the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow went to representatives of the republic's institutions of higher learning.

I hope that the final act of Student Days-81, the assembly of the republic's student aktiv, will mark another milestone on the difficult but noble path of indoctrinating Georgian students in the spirit of faithfulness to the high ideals of builders of communism.

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ABKHAZIAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR DISCUSSES PERSONNEL TRAINING, EXCHANGE

Tbilisi KOMUNITI in Georgian 5 May 81 p 2

[Article by APSNI KAPSH editor and Abkhazian journalists Union Board Chairman S. Kvitsinia under rubric "5 May Is Press Day : "Confronting New Tasks"]

[Text] It is with new, creative accomplishments that Abkhazia's oblast, city, and rayon newspaper editorial staffs are welcoming Press Day.

The autonomous republic's press is accordng a prominent place to materials which rally the labor collectives to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress.

Since the CPSU CC passed the decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," the editorial staffs of Abkhazia's newspapers and journals have made substantial efforts to improve the situation, focusing on materials concerning the Soviet people and their way of life, instilling in the working people a spirit of Leninist friendship and internationalism.

Our press's organizational efforts have been substantially activated. Oblast, city, and rayon newspapers are giving thorough coverage to shock construction projects and facilities about to go into production.

SVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA, SABCHOTA APKHAZETI, and APSNI KAPSH have set up rabsel'kor posts on the construction sites of the Ochamchire Combination Feed Plant, the Sukhumi Kolkhoz Bazaar, and the Kindgi Poultry Plant, respectively.

The other day the Abkhazian Journalists Union Board Buro held a meeting to discuss the matter of the oblast newspapers' patronage [shefstvo] over important construction projects, and appropriate suggestions were made.

As soon as the 26th CPSU Congress was over, we reviewed the plan of the Permanent Creative Seminar. The plan accords a prominent place to current problems of press theory and practice in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Under the new program our seminar's efforts will further enrich journalists' knowledge and enhance their professional mastery.

This is being facilitated by giving the responsible personnel of city and rayon newspapers pre-experience on the staffs of oblast newspapers. Recently, city

and rayon newspaper editors and responsible secretaries have been given practical experience with oblast newspapers, and at the end of April, Agriculture section heads were given the same opportunity. It is also planned to have the Party Life section heads of city and rayon newspapers do the same in the near future.

A couple of years ago, the editorial boards of APSNI KAPSH, SABCHOTA APKHAZETI, and SOVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA decided to provide regular help to local newspapers. They instituted the practice of having oblast newspaper executives meet and talk with the editorial staffs of the local newspapers. And we plan to send the responsible secretaries of oblast newspapers on assignment to the city and rayon newspapers to provide practical help in improving the make-up [oformleniye] of regular editions.

The oblast newspapers regularly publish materials on current issues under the rubric "In the Pages of the Rayon Newspapers." And we make use of creative forms of patronage such as conducting joint raids.

We have a five-year tradition of having the oblast newspapers of the Abkhazian ASSR, the Adzharian ASSR, and the South Ossetian AO publish exchange pages. The same kind of exchanges are practiced by the city and rayon newspapers. Each such exchange page is a kind of inspection [smotr] of the successes achieved in economic, social-cultural development, and fraternal friendship by the competing republics, cities, and rayons. Just before the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress, the newspapers of the ASSR's and the AO published joint editions to report to their readers the activities of the working people of Abkhazia, Adzharia, and South Ossetia.

The publication of the joint editions gave rise to the opportunity for an ad hoc meeting of the journalists of the three newspapers, which will be held in Sukhumi in the near future. Participants will share their experiences and talk about the vital work being done by the mass media of the fraternal republics to propagandize the decisions of the party congresses.

The editorial boards of these newspapers have decided to publish joint editions every year and have thematic exchange pages every quarter. Exchange literary pages are now in preparation.

It must also be pointed out that there are shortcomings in the work of Abkhazia's mass information and propaganda media. We have a great deal of work to do to ensure that our newspapers and journals carry thorough analysis and generalization of events, as was discussed extensively at the All-Union Conference-Seminar of Ideological Workers held in late April in the CPSU CC.

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BOOK ELUCIDATES LENIN'S TACTICS TO WIN GEORGIAN INTELLIGENTSIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 May 81 p 2

[Article by Dr of History Ts. Kalandadze under rubric "Book: V. I. Lenin and the Georgian Intelligentsia": "Clarity of Thought, Light of the Future"]

[Text] The GSSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House has published Professor I. Kacharava's work "V. I. Lenin and the Georgian Intelligentsia," edited by Professor G. Zhvania. Among V. I. Lenin's manifold endeavors, a place of honor is assigned to matters of the revolutionary struggle of the working people of Transcaucasia, especially the Bolshevik organizations, and their efforts to bring about the victory of the socialist revolution in Georgia and build a new social and state structure. It is only natural, then, that V. I. Lenin himself undertook to draw up a concrete plan of socialist building in Georgia. Lenin's plan laid out the strategy and tactics of Bolshevik efforts to build socialism in Georgia, in particular the tactical principles of relations with the various social classes and segments, especially the Georgian intelligentsia. It seems logical, therefore, that the author has chosen as his object of research the problem of "V. I. Lenin and the Georgian Intelligentsia."

The work under review here begins with a short historical sketch and a general social-political profile of the Georgian intelligentsia. It also presents a general characterization of certain traditions of the age-old Georgian national culture. It was the Georgian culture's revolutionary-democratic traditions and the Georgian intelligentsia's social-political character, according to the author, that evoked the interest and respect which our Great Leader showed toward Georgian culture and the Georgian intelligentsia.

V. I. Lenin laid out his concrete plan for the building of socialism in Georgia in his letters of 2 March and 14 April 1921. Lenin's plan accorded a prominent place to: (1) the correct tactical course of action toward the intelligentsia, the small merchants, and the peasantry; (2) strengthening the external and internal security of the new Soviet republic; (3) keeping the national peace; (4) enhancing the people's material wellbeing; (5) launching large-scale economic development; and so on.

In his letters and directives, V. I. Lenin categorically demanded that Georgian communists as well as Red Army units in Georgia respect the sovereign rights of

the Georgian people, carry out "the policy of special concessions to the Georgian intelligentsia," and so on.

V. I. Lenin's letters were published in Georgia under extremely difficult political conditions. The overthrown government and its army were still in Georgia and continued to resist. The social-political atmosphere was poisoned with slanderous agitation. The petty bourgeoisie had yet to grasp the hazy outlines of a new way of life. And internal counterrevolutionary forces as well as interventionists were preparing to attack. Under such circumstances V. I. Lenin's letters, which were published in Georgia just a few days after they were written, illuminated the new republic's political horizons like a floodlight and helped to relieve the tension. In this connection, F. Makharadze wrote to M. Tskhakaria in Moscow: "The situation is gradually getting better, thanks largely to Lenin's help. Only his declaration (the letter of 2 March) could have changed the hostile mentality. Now the intelligentsia is with us, and the atmosphere is good."

From the start, the Soviet government's and the Communist Party's loyalty to the Georgian intelligentsia ruled out the possibility of sabotage on the part of the intelligentsia. The Soviet government and the Communist Party implemented a number of important political and cultural measures to ensure mutual understanding with the Georgian intelligentsia, to strengthen relations. Georgia was declared an independent Soviet republic; Georgian was declared the official language; art and literature were proclaimed the objects of state concern, and the creative intelligentsia were to be supported by the state [na gosudarstvennom izhdivenii]. As is well known, artists and literati were given permanent state assistance. Material assistance was given to the families of I. Chavchavadze, Vazha-Pshavela, Niko Lomouri, Irodion Evdoshvili, Sergi Meskhi, and Kote Kipiani. Another important political and cultural measure was the move, initiated by V. I. Lenin in 1922, to return the Georgian people's archival and museum treasures to Georgia, and so forth.

The adroit implementation of Lenin's national program and policies in Georgia dispelled the Georgian intelligentsia's doubts and suspicions toward the new government once and for all. On this subject, F. Makharadze said at the First Georgian Teachers Congress: "Failure to grasp the national policy of the Soviet government was the main reason for the great misunderstanding that existed between public teachers that emerged from the working class, on the one hand, and the government and the party, on the other. Today the ice of mistrust and aloofness has thawed, and teachers are drawing close to their natural ally--the government of the working people and the party of the proletariat." The same declaration was made by the Georgian Writers Union in 1925.

The author of the book under review presents interesting new facts to illustrate the Georgian intelligentsia's struggle against cosmopolite and nationalist backsliders.

Worth special mention is the fact that the author doesn't present the activities of the Georgian CP and some of its leadership organs as an unbroken chain of triumphant successes but also points out the ultra-leftish [levatskiy] mistakes that were occasionally committed both in working with the intelligentsia in

general and in particular in relations with artists, literary men, and scientists, also the national question, both in negotiations with the overthrown Menshevik government and in the struggle against the Kondrat'yevshchina. Nevertheless, the Georgian --faithful to Lenin's directives--unhesitatingly corrected these mistakes, and thus created all the conditions for indoctrinating the Georgian intelligentsia in the spirit of true patriotic and socialist internationalism. In this way, the Georgian intelligentsia came to side with the party and the government in times of internal and external political complications.

In his book Professor I. Kacharava illustrates the great importance of V. I. Lenin's 1921 letters to Georgia in mapping out the Georgian CP's tactics during the whole transitional period, in particular with regard to relations with the intelligentsia. The author presents a brief history of the Georgian CP's struggle for the intelligentsia, explaining and elucidating certain of the darker aspects and "burning issues" of that struggle.

Professor I. Kacharava's book is a good response to the CPSU CC's decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," which demands that we overcome our residual fear of bringing current issues of our social life up for discussion, that we get rid of our tendency to avoid unresolved problems and burning issues.

I should like to note, finally, that it is almost impossible to deal broadly and exhaustively with such a vital problem in such small space as the book under review. Many nicely stated issues are not exhaustively elucidated in the work. Nevertheless, Professor I. Kacharava's work is a valuable addition to Georgian Scientific Leniniana.

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BACKGROUND OF GEORGIAN PUBLIC OPINION COUNCIL SKETCHED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Second of eight articles by G. Giorgadze and Al. Zurashvili: "With The People"]

[Text] Attention! The Council Is Investigating...

You've heard the wise saying: if you want to serve the people, learn from the people. The study and knowledge of public opinion, the people's thoughts, wishes, and tendencies, are like a bright beacon which shows us the way to go and helps us to find ourselves in life's difficult situations.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's admonition that "We must know the conscious thoughts of the masses" is even more timely in our own era. We may state directly, without any exaggeration, that for nine years now the GCP CC has not drawn up any important document that has not been based and founded on public opinion.

That was true, for example, in the case of the GCP CC's November 1975 decree "Measures to Step Up Efforts Against Harmful Traditions and Customs." In addition to the fact that special CC groups were doing work locally to make a thorough study of the question and that broad sociological research was being conducted by the GCP CC Council for the Study of Public Opinion, which was set up that year, there was a steady stream of workers' letters frankly expressing their thoughts, criticisms, and suggestions.

There is probably not a single KOMUNISTI reader who is not familiar with this decree, who does not recall its militant and meaningful lines.

Even after the decree was published, the GCP kept receiving workers' letters. The mail brought a postcard from Batumi, written in the unsteady hand of a woman in her 80's, which read as follows:

"Thanks to whoever wrote this good decree, thus brightening and cheering the old age of a woman like me. When I think of all the people who go along with the crowd, placing huge tombstones on graves!

"My neighbor did that, just like everybody else--when his parents died he put up huge marble tombstones on their graves. I know when I die my son will be tempted

to go into debt to bury me the same way for fear others will look down on him. But now I have hope. I'll ask my son to place on my grave the simple thin marble slab that now lies on top of my dresser..."

This letter once more proves that the above-mentioned decree really reflects public opinion.

Contrariwise, ignoring public opinion was the prime cause of the rise of harmful traditions and customs as well as all the evils of the period of subjectivism and voluntarism.

That's the way it was not only in Georgia but throughout the Soviet Union, and sometimes public opinion was even considered a crime. So that no one may think this statement is exaggerated, let us recall something that happened in the early 1960's. The chief of the Komsomol Life section of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA at that time was fired just because he used the rubric "From the Standpoint of Public Opinion" to headline two articles written on the basis of public opinion. Two or three years later, apparently out of embarrassment over their mistake or for some other reason, they gave him an even higher position--the editorship of a journal. But that didn't change the facts.

The CPSU CC's historic October 1964 Plenum halted and put an end to the domination of subjectivism and the neglect of public opinion. Although, unfortunately, the situation persisted in our republic a few years longer.

The prime cause of this was the unfortunate prevalence of "split personality" which was so glaringly apparent in the not so distant past. Frequently members of our society, citizens, and even party members held two cardinally opposed opinions about one and the same fact: one which they expressed publicly, at meetings, on the job, in the street, or at other public gatherings, and the other which they told only at home or among a narrow circle of friends.

Clearly, this kind of split personality was deplorable, harmful, and morally dangerous. Consequently, it was essential to take account of this aspect of sociological research in the efforts of the GCP CC as well as the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

So the GCP CC directly tackled this grave moral problem and made it the topic of discussion at one of its plenums.

The GCP CC Council for the Study of Public Opinion was set up nearly six years ago. Similar subunits are active in the party committees on the oblast and big city levels as well as some ministries and departments.

The council has at its disposal information concerning the present state and further improvement of internationalist indoctrination in the republic, the creation of the prerequisites for eradicating private-ownership tendencies and establishing the socialist way of life, discussion of the drafts of the USSR and the Georgian SSR constitutions, the republic party-economic aktiv's evaluation of the authority, style, and political, executive, and moral qualities and professional-theoretical training of cadres in various links, the conditions

and effectiveness of propaganda lectures and the efforts of scientific workers, and other current problems.

An analysis of the work done by the council shows that a great part of the research deals with various aspects of ideological indoctrination work. But in studying other topics as well--economics, for example--questions of ideological work are always examined from some standpoint, making it possible to assess the effectiveness and worth of the research. This is demonstrated clearly and concretely in brief abstracts of some of the investigations.

Of great importance to the matter of improving and perfecting the internationalist indoctrination of Georgia's working people was the joint CPSU CC and GCP CC all-union scientific-practical conference held in Tbilisi in October 1976 on the theme: "Implementation of Lenin's National Policies and Current Questions of Internationalist Indoctrination in Accordance With the 25th CPSU Congress." This conference was preceded by interesting and meaningful preparatory work, to which a large contribution was made by the Council for the Study of Public Opinion. The sociological research it conducted gave conference participants a deeper look into the process of internationalization of social life and enabled them to map out the main tasks of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. This, of course, is especially timely and essential in a multinational republic such as Georgia.

It may be of interest to cite a few figures. For example, 68.4 percent of the non-Russian population questioned by the council indicated that Russian had become a second language for them. The survey also showed that the number of persons in the non-Georgian population who considered Georgian to be their second language had increased.

A few shortcomings also came to light. In the shaping of a patriot-internationalist, as is well known, a prime role is played by the family, the schools, mixed-nationality labor collectives, the press, the indoctrinational facilities of the party and Komsomol organizations, and political literature and fiction.... But this abundant arsenal is not being utilized properly.

In the period of preparations for the 26th GCP Congress, the republic Council for the Study of Public Opinion as well as similar councils and groups affiliated with local committees and ministries did very intensive, interesting, and meaningful work.

We can assess the value of this vital and important innovation in a general way as follows: the Public Opinion Council is helping to enhance the social involvement of the working people, because people are increasingly convinced that their opinions are respected, shared, and put into practice. By involving the broad masses in the resolution of urgent problems, the boundaries of socialist democracy are being extended. And the correctness of decisions that are made is increasingly assured.

You Cannot Exhaust the Theme With Facts: You Must Rely on the Spirit.

Yes, it is so. It is simply impossible to list every fact having to do with the development of the democratization of relations with the people, because every routine action by our leadership is infused with that spirit.

As the tasks that arise to confront the party organizations grow more complex and broad in scope, so... and more is demanded of party members and all party cadres. Their genuine authority does not come from the position they have been entrusted with, but from their competence, their industriousness, their ability to take account of people's joys, concerns, and troubles.

Today Georgia's whole party organization and its militant staff--the Central Committee--are chiefly concerned for and attentive to human beings. And the spirit of strictly complying with this prime law of our party's endeavor stands out clearly from start to finish at every plenum, in every important event. It was the motto of all the work done at the 25th GCP Congress.

Now let us take a close look at another motto, under which the 26th GCP Congress took place. The motto of developing democracy further, of strengthening discipline, and of enhancing the involvement of the masses is by no means a thing apart--it is directly, profoundly, and graphically linked to the motto of the previous congress.

A graphic expression of special attentiveness to human beings is the remarkable decree which deals with stepping up efforts against manifestations of a bureaucratic attitude toward the needs and requests of the working people. We can judge the urgency of this problem in our republic by the fact that the working people keep addressing their problems to the GCP CC on matters which could be settled by local organs 92 percent of the time. It is a reflection of our concern for the interests and the good mood of the masses that the GCP CC has got rid of many high party and soviet officials for bureaucratism.

Certainly the Central Committee was expressing the wishes and will of the people when, in one of its first actions, it looked into the disgraceful state of affairs in the Medical Institute.

You will recall that the Medical Institute, especially during those years, became a fashionable institution of higher learning. Every year, thousands of young people competed to get in. Almost every family had its eye on the institute. And, as everyone knows, only those with lots of money or pull in high places did get in. It is difficult to calculate how many people every year lost their faith in justice, their confidence in the norms and laws of our life. First, there were those who got in illegally and knew very well how they did it, also their parents and family, relatives and friends, neighbors and acquaintances.... Then there were those talented and knowledgeable ones who "failed" the competition and experienced illegality and dishonesty at first hand--and how about their parents, acquaintances, friends, and on and on.... Indeed, a whole army of people had their faith shaken!

Turning back to the people restored faith and generated enthusiasm in response.

A veritable flood of people's initiatives broke forth. People burst forth with their concerns at village assemblies and crowded meetings of labor collectives.

If all the people breathe out at once, the saying goes, a wind will spring up. But it was more like a hurricane when the people's wrath hit the wheeler-dealers and speculators, parasites and loafers of every stripe, in November of 1972. A broad popular movement to strengthen state and labor discipline and establish high culture and exemplary social order was initiated by the Tbilisi V. I. Lenin Electric Locomotive Plant and the Dimitrov Aviation Plant collectives. At crowded meetings they discussed matters of further strengthening state and labor discipline and boosting production effectiveness, and they declared war against all those who were hampering the collective's success--lovers of the easy life, shirkers and ne'er-do-wells.

Just such a profound sense of duty infused the decisions of those who participated in the working people's meetings in Khutsabani (Kobuleti Rayon) and Tkviavi (Gori Rayon), who declared their intention to make their villages examples of high culture and exemplary social order. They pledged that they would wage implacable battle against profiteering with farm produce, parasitism, crime, and the theft of socialist property, and that they would establish exemplary labor discipline in all enterprises and operations located within the village soviet.

The GCP CC approved this remarkable initiative of the leading workers' collectives and farm workers, an initiative so essential and valuable, especially at that time, and called on all the republic's working people to support it actively.

Anyone who attended the crowded meetings and assemblies held in support of the initiative at that time can still vividly recall the faces of the participants, filled with a healthy faith and fervor, the eyes shining with a sense of civic duty. As they talked about transforming the face of their cities and villages, the good works of their collectives, their goals and tasks, veterans of production and kolkhoz construction, outstanding workers and kolkhozniks expressed their alarm over the distorted phenomena so alien to our society.

"Let's Make It Hot for the Wrongdoers!" This was the fighting slogan of the village assemblies of Shroma (Makharadze Rayon), Sapareuli (Telavi Rayon), Dziripuri (Gudauta Rayon), Atakuri (Akhaltsikhe Rayon), Kurta (Tskhinvali Rayon), Bzvani (Vani Rayon), and many other places.

The benefits of the people's initiative were doubled by the fact that the workers publicly and unflinchingly named those who were disgracing their worker collectives and villages, revealed crimes and cases of parasitism, and mapped out concrete measures to punish the guilty and straighten them out.

It was one more great landmark in the unfolding of socialist democracy!

That was the beginning, a very fine beginning in the effort to clean up the social atmosphere and wage a genuine people's struggle against every negative phenomenon!

If we can draw any conclusions from these facts, one of the main ones is that an atmosphere of high principles, forthrightness, and sincerity has come into being in the republic, a sound atmosphere of critical appraisal and judgement.

WORK OF THE GEORGIAN 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' COMMISSIONS DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMINISTI in Georgian 22 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Third of eight articles by G. Giorgadze and Al. Zurashvili: "With the People"]

[Text] Order Is the Nation's Health

Our designers have developed a machine which perfectly separates good grains from weeds. In society, the situation is more complicated. We have yet to find a sieve to separate the sound and healthy from the bad and corrupt.

Nevertheless, today the whole republic's party organization is constantly engaged in the diligent daily search for means which will yield more beneficial results.

At the Eighth GCP CC Plenum it was emphasized that "we have now laid down all the prerequisites for doing battle against negative phenomena and antisocial elements everywhere, for broadening and deepening the fight in all links, in all sectors of the national economy, in an implacable and consistent manner." This marked the beginning of the third phase of the struggle against antisocial phenomena, violations of socialist legality, and indiscipline.

To organize the struggle on a broad scale, more creative forms and methods were necessary. The plenum deemed one such effective form to be the creation of permanent commissions to coordinate the struggle against negative phenomena and strengthen discipline under party committees, ministries, departments, and economic and other organs.

Three years of practical experience convincingly demonstrate that where people have shown genuine party principle and efficiency, the ability to work closely with the public, the commission's authority has grown and had a beneficial effect.

What did our republic's communist staff have in mind when it launched this innovation, this form of struggle to strengthen discipline? Primarily, the idea was that this struggle is not the job solely of the administrative organs, that it is an organic part of all party work, that it must be based naturally on profound party principles, efforts must proceed in accordance with party methods, utilizing forms of party-organizational and party-political work. The coordinating

commissions were given broad scope to perfect the existing form of the struggle to strengthen discipline, to enrich it and give it new meaning.

The goal was clear, and results were soon forthcoming. The coordinating commissions acted on leadership principles to galvanize the local administrative organs and the public, to eliminate duplication of effort and guide matters in a single direction--both to eradicate negative phenomena and prevent them.

The first to undertake this difficult but noble task was the Coordinating Commission for Strengthening State Discipline and Combatting Violations in the Sphere of Trade and Consumer Services, supervised by the GCP CC's Trade Department.

It was not by accident that the GCP CC began by setting up a commission for this sector. The services sphere is the link which has the greatest influence on people's mood, outlook, and character. It is the services sphere which still looms, one might say, as an unconquered fortress in terms of the prevalence and scale of negative phenomena.

It was essential to carefully and diligently seek out the roots and causes of negative phenomena in these spheres, to utilize the most effective measures in eradicating them. At the plenum, the commission was given a clear directive: In addition to the fact that its efforts must proceed in an atmosphere of exactingness, never compromising with anything negative, it was also essential to ensure fairness and create a friendly mood. Furthermore, the coordinating commission must in no way usurp or duplicate the functions of soviet, economic, and administrative organs.

This point is especially significant. The commission spends very little time in discussing matters, yet every case is problematic and large in scope. The commission's basic operative document--the quarterly plan, which is based on a thorough analysis of the causes of negative phenomena in the services sphere as well as various observations and diligent investigation--deals with about 40 problems. Thus, the commission's meeting, which is held once a week, deals with about three problems. When you consider the careful preparations that precede the matters to be discussed, it actually adds up to a normal workload.

The drafting of plans is preceded by a special list enumerating the various kinds of violations, each one marked to note whether the cause has been determined and whether a means for combatting them has been worked out. Naturally, problems for which no means of resolution have been found are not included in the plans.

In order always to be on top of things, the commission has instituted the practice of constant information input and routine analysis. Reports concerning violations and infractions that have been uncovered and measures against them come into the commission every week from the republic's trade and consumer services ministries, the Board of Tsekavahiri [Tsentrinosoyuz] and other organizations which exercise control functions. These information reports enable commission members to discuss the character, gravity, and geography of the infraction as well as the culprit's age, party status, and other social-demographic characteristics.

but no document can be as complete and full of content as the information received from the people as commission members meet directly with representatives of the worker collectives. Such direct contacts have grown even more frequent recently.

The commission is also in close touch with the institutes and organizations studying public opinion. The GCP CC's Public Opinion Council provides the commission with excellent recommendations based on sociological surveys for use in practical work.

It may be of interest to take a look at some of the problems dealt with by the commissions.

Many are aware that about 20 organs, social organizations, and services have a right to check up on the work of the republic's trade organizations. Nevertheless, chaos reigned for a long time in this matter. Anyone who wanted to could write up and print check-up papers, but in the end no one bothered to ask who had checked up on what, what had been found, where the papers were, or why they never showed up. As you can guess, there were people who benefited from this state of affairs. After the coordinating commission studied the matter, it drew up a recommendation that the check-up papers be considered a document of strict accountability, and that special control be instituted over their printing, safekeeping, and distribution.

At various times, the commission has examined wrongdoing in the trading of flowers, plumbing equipment, and other items as well as other incidents with the result that the situation is gradually improving.

This seems to be quite a long discussion of the coordinating commission for the struggle against negative phenomena in trade and consumer services. The reason, first of all, is that it was the "first swallow," and at the same time it studies and generalizes the work experience of the sector and local commissions and advises them and issues recommendations. This is essential, because there have been cases where the local commissions did not understand their functions correctly and tried to usurp the functions of the administrative organs.

Also very meaningful and noteworthy are the efforts of the commissions created by the GCP CC under other departments, which are responsible for coordinating the struggle to strengthen discipline in their respective sectors. Their efforts are making the struggle against negative phenomena more and more effective; they are tackling their work on the basis of concrete facts and party principles, raising the level and quality of the involvement, and leaving no instances of deviation from social norms unexamined. They have analyzed the work of the commissions of the Automotive Transport Ministry, the Construction Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Transcaucasian Railroad, and Glavgaz, and drawn up appropriate recommendations to make them more effective.

Both they and the coordinating commissions affiliated with the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms rely on and take account of public opinion, and at the same time they shape a principled and exacting public mood by means of the mass media.

frequently the commissions submit the most urgent and vital questions for discussion at party committee bureau meetings.

The energetic and resourceful efforts of the coordinating commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena affiliated with Tbilisi's October and Lenin raykoms, the Kobuleti and Telavi raykoms, the Tkibuli Gorkom, and many other party committees merit approval. For example, the efforts of the commission affiliated with Tbilisi's Lenin Raykom have one particular outstanding positive feature: the resolution of economic and social problems goes hand in hand with the strengthening of discipline. At the commission's recommendation the rayon's enterprises and establishments instituted patronage [shefstvo] over trade and consumer outlets. Social watchposts were set up to carefully monitor supply and product sales regulations in the stores and sanitation conditions in cafes and restaurants. The patrons select honest and efficient young women in the enterprise collectives to take appropriate training and then go to work in the trade outlets.

Under the commission's guidance, raids on consumer service outlets are made regularly. Also worth noting is the practice of arranging and conducting meetings with residents of microrayons for joint efforts against negative phenomena. By coordinating the efforts of the various rayon organs the commission has helped them uncover violations and wrongdoing on their own and ensure that no act of wrongdoing goes unnoticed.

"The basis of our success against negative phenomena," say the members of the Telavi Raykom commission, "is our concrete, well-founded, and precisely oriented plan. When we draw it up on a quarterly or long-term basis, therefore, we take account of public opinion, thorough analysis of incidents that have taken place, incoming complaints and suggestions, advanced experience, and the recommendations of the authorities..."

An examination of the Telavi people's work shows that during some campaigns (the grape harvest, the grain harvest, and so on) they also draw up short-term--what they call "situational" plans. During the last grape harvest this kind of plan helped the commission forestall some violations and even criminal acts which might have occurred in the vineyards and wineries if it had not been for preventive measures [profilaktika].

In carrying out the plans of the rayon coordinating commissions a big role is played by the commissions set up in affiliation with the various enterprises and establishments, farms, and other local organizations.

Many party committee commissions include various subcommissions under their respective economic sectors. Operations groups actively monitor the situation in the rayon and city zones. They look into the local causes of crime and routinely report to the commission on the measures that have been taken.

But the most noteworthy and meaningful thing is that most of the commissions are characterized by creativity and resourcefulness, they have their own techniques. They do not operate on one single formula, nor could they, because negative phenomena themselves show in different forms and guises in different places.

In terms of its aggressiveness and ferocity, a new phase in the struggle against negative phenomena was signalled by the GCP CC's 1979 letter to all the republic's communists and Komsomols and the decision of the January 1980 republic aktiv of party, soviet, and administrative organs with regard to measures to implement the GCP CC decree "Improving the Enforcement of Law and Order and Strengthening Efforts Against Violations of the Law."

The firm practice has been instituted of meeting weekly in the GCP CC to discuss the current situation in the republic. At each meeting the buro listens to reports concerning the struggle against crime as well as the efforts of the party committee, the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and the administrative organs.

To sum up, the experience of Georgia's party organization shows that strengthening social order and enforcing Leninist norms and principles do not constitute a one-time effort but must be a constant and vital process in the active, militant struggle against old habits and outmoded concepts and customs.

And order, as a wise man once said, is the nation's health. A healthy people in a healthy environment can do miracles.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN 'IMPLEMENTATION FOLLOW-UP,' ROLE OF CRITICISM EXPLORED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 26 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Fifth of eight articles by G. Giorgadze and Al. Zurashvili: "With the People"]

[Text] If We Will Pursue Implementation Follow-Up Like a Good Tracker...

It is well known that V. I. Lenin considered implementation follow-up [proverka ispolneniya] and work with cadres to be the core of our policies. The CPSU draws the attention of all party members, all our cadres, to the fact that decision implementation follow-up and monitoring constitute a vital component of organizational work.

Clearly, consistent measures being carried out to strengthen discipline in the republic and restore Leninist norms and principles in party life, as well as implementation of a broad and bold, scientifically calculated program of economic and cultural development, did demand a unified, scientific system for the key link of all party-organizational and party-political work--monitoring and follow-up of decision implementation--creatively utilized and with new content, enriched with new forms.

1974 was declared to be the year of implementation follow-up in the republic:

On 11 August of that year, the republic's newspapers printed a notice that the GCP CC was to hold its next regular plenum, with the following agenda: "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations In the Matter Of Further Perfecting a Scientifically Substantiated System Of Implementation Monitoring and Follow-Up and Measures To Enhance the Involvement and Responsibility of Party Members and the Public In the Struggle To Implement State and Government Directives In Accordance With the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

Republic newspaper, radio, and television editors were directed to organize in the press and on television and radio a broad exchange of ideas concerning the organization of implementation monitoring and follow-up.

In fact, during the three months prior to the plenum there was a steady stream of workers' letters expressing many wise and valuable suggestions, comments, and

requests, which then served as the basis for all the work at the plenum held in November of that year. A special commission set up to prepare for the plenum worked diligently.

The plenum mapped out the ways and means for all organizations, links, and departments to exercise better control. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations were directed to ensure that the scientific principles of party control be based on strict compliance with Leninist principles of democratic centralism and the norms of intra-party democracy. This meant that subordinate organs must unconditionally implement the decisions of the higher organs, observe the principles of objectivity, concreteness, effectiveness, incentive, and election of the basic link in party leadership, and correctly harmonize the interests of territorial and sector administration and party, state, and social leadership.

As the topic for discussion was being prepared so carefully for the plenum, account was taken of the experience acquired by several gorkoms and raykoms in our republic and elsewhere with respect to the creation of an efficient system for the regular and timely gathering and practical utilization of objective information.

Here are a few lines from the plenum's materials dealing with the Kutaisi Gorkom:

"The organizational and political work which the gorkom and the city party organization have dialectically harmonized with creative and effective implementation monitoring and placed on a rigorous scientific basis, has yielded excellent results. The gorkom has established its control not only over planning but also over the process of systematic plan implementation in accordance with all indicators."

Anyone who has ever visited the gorkom's information sector and inspected the unified, efficient monitoring system they have developed there (well outfitted with office machinery and other equipment) is easily convinced of its time-saving value for party workers, time which can then be used to solve other urgent problems.

The Tbilisi October Raykom has developed a precise system for the selection, preparation, and examination of particular matters and the monitoring of decrees that have been passed. A control card--one of the key components of the system--shows the date the particular decree was passed, also what is to be done about it, and who is responsible. It also indicates when the task is to be carried out or implemented. Through various information channels and sources, the raykom is always aware of the actual state of affairs in the various localities and is always able to keep on top of things and, if necessary, intervene promptly to help them rectify shortcomings and mistakes.

Efficient organization of implementation follow-up is also practiced in Tbilisi's other raykoms, the Abkhazian, Adzharian, and South Ossetian obkoms, the Rustavi and Poti gorkoms, the Zugdidi, Makhradze, Signakhi, and Bolnisi raykoms, and many other party committees.

Good efforts in improving implementation monitoring and follow-up have been made recently by the GCP CC's party commission, obkom, gorkom, and raykom party commissions, the ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies, and People's Control organs...

Last year a thorough and principled discussion and debate was held in the GCP CC concerning implementation of the tasks mapped out at the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference with regard to the unsatisfactory performance of trade, consumer service, transport, and other organizations and departments.

It is precisely for purposes of checking up on implementation that the GCP CC's Bureau or Secretariat meetings regularly hear reports concerning the activities of local party committees and map out measures to activate and improve them. Monitoring of the activities of the administrative organs has been strengthened. For example, the 15th Plenum, held in January 1979, listened to reports by the republic's procurator, minister of internal affairs, minister of justice, and chairman of the Supreme Court concerning what they had done to enforce social law and order and strengthen discipline in accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee's Eighth Plenum.

It should not be necessary to argue that effective implementation follow-up depends above all on a well thought out and rigorously specific decree. The GCP CC has strongly condemned the practice of examining problems in a superficial manner, sometimes with the excuse that "we haven't dealt with that for a long time." Many decrees do not indicate what specifically is to be done, who is to do it, and when. Frequently, a new decree merely parrots the old one.

Just consider how many raykoms and raysoviet s adopt joint decrees regarding the annual financial and economic performance of kolkhozes--all as alike as two peas in a pod and indistinguishable from the previous year's decrees.

Channels of Information

Intra-party information plays a big and vital role in the making of sound decisions and the correct orientation of implementation follow-up. V. I. Lenin frequently pointed out that we need correct and accurate information, that without it, in his words, "we have neither eyes, ears, nor hands." As was emphasized once more at the 26th CPSU Congress, "Intra-party information is an indispensable component of democratic party life.... It helps us to take account of public opinion, to be specifically informed of local situations."

Along with many other recommendations, the GCP CC's 14th Plenum demanded that intra-party information be improved in every way, that it be made a more effective tool of leadership and a valuable means for making correct decisions, instilling responsibility, and exercising control.

After the plenum, consequently, efforts were stepped up to ensure that information be improved and raised to a higher level in both directions--up and down the line. The GCP CC itself has been setting a good example by creatively broadening the lines of communication.

Efficiency and comprehensiveness are paramount in the activities of the Central Committee's information sector. The main source of information from below consists of the minutes from meetings. For this reason, great importance attaches to them.

But the sector does not confine itself just to the minutes of meetings. Every Friday it receives local reports concerning various events, incidents, and innovations. Reviews of the oblast, city, and rayon press are also utilized.

A definite procedure has been established: members of the GCP CC regularly receive reports concerning implementation of the decisions of previous plenums. By now, procedures for informing Central Committee officials and Buro members about everything happening in the republic's party organization have been perfected and enhanced. This purpose is also served by the special bulletin "Current Party Information," which comes out once a week.

In short, the more information there is the wiser we will be.

In recent times, the flow of information from above to below has been especially abundant. What are the channels which carry this information to the party's members? They include personal conversations with members of higher party committees, party meetings, conferences, classes for party organization secretaries, "Information Days," local radio, the press, in-house and wall newspapers, flyers, posters, oral journals, political schools and seminars, personal meetings with scientists, specialists, and innovators, talks by political information specialists and agitators, information and methodology bulletins, and so on.

In many local party committees and primary organizations we have frequently heard satisfaction expressed for one particular solid and efficient channel of information from above to below--namely, the information bulletin "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers." Printed in Georgian and Russian, the bulletin publishes GCP CC plenum reports and decrees, Council of Ministers decisions, and CC department review articles focusing on interesting experience in the work of local party, economic, and soviet organs as well as other information about current matters.

The GCP CC once had to cite officials of the Tsulukidze Raykom and a number of other party committees for serious failure to assess this source of information properly.

Experience shows that many party committees are making skillful use of bulletin materials in the preparation of topics to be discussed at plenums, party aktiv meetings, and buro sessions, in drawing up current and long-range plans, in holding seminar classes, and in generally organizing the implementation of the decisions of higher organs.

The Abkhazian Obkom Buro has approved and generalized the Tkvarcheli Gorkom's positive experience in utilizing party information to strengthen the monitoring of economic plan and socialist obligation implementation in order to improve economic management. Along with many other efforts that have been carried out, special attention is focused on following up on the implementation of higher-level and lower-level decrees.

The information sector has an appropriate card for every item in a decree. A special chart indicates the date by which each item is to be checked up on and when it is no longer to be monitored. Information is prepared for the gorkom apparatus's weekly conference concerning progress in decree implementation as well as the handling of criticisms and proposals.

Systematic, detailed analysis is also made of workers' letters coming into the gorkom, minutes of buro meetings of the primary party organizations, and cards from the non-staff aktiv reporting on the results of follow-ups as well as interesting experience acquired in the various localities.

The republi 'n gorkom and raykom officials are definitely becoming convinced that openness [~~and~~ 'nost'] and systematic, objective information from above to below are helping them to avoid ill-considered subjectivist decisions, creating favorable conditions for the drafting of well-founded and realistic recommendations, and bringing out those matters which at any given moment are of most concern to party members and the public at large.

Criticism Is Medicine, Not Candy

Of course, implementation follow-up and monitoring are inseparable from efforts to enhance the responsibility of party members, of all our party, soviet, and economic cadres. The GCP CC itself has created an atmosphere of industriousness, personal responsibility, and mutual exactingness which, however, does not rule out the principle of collective action. Quite the contrary, it makes for a healthy, friendly atmosphere. And the GCP is constantly striving to ensure that just such a mood, such an attitude, is established in the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations.

The key factor today is accurate, objective evaluation of the actions and performance of human beings--our party members, our cadres. Because with today's huge enterprises in which labor collectives work so closely with one another, a failure in one section can do irreparable damage. High responsibility for one's assigned job, exactingness, and intolerance of shortcomings--these are the hallmarks of the Leninist style.

Increasingly, therefore, the republic's party organization is giving the "green light" to criticism and self-criticism as a valuable way to rectify shortcomings and put an end to irresponsibility, red tape, and apathy, as the main motive force in our society's progress.

No one will dispute the fact that the gratifying accomplishments our republic has made in the past few years are organically linked to the creation of an atmosphere of concerned consideration for human beings and at the same time of exactingness and high principle, to the development of healthy and objective criticism and self-criticism.

Anyone who has thoroughly studied the materials of the 26th GCP CC Congress has surely noticed the respect accorded criticism and self-criticism, and the logical connection between word and deed in this regard.

A sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, a steady striving for progress, high principles, boldness, responsibility, mutual exactingness, and courtesy, but at the same time great objectivity and good will--these were the hallmarks of the entire Congress and every working session there.

And as for criticism, no official--of whatever rank or position--was spared. The main speaker as well as participants in the debates forthrightly criticized officials of ministries and departments, raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms, the Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The accountability report self-critically examined the work of the GCP CC Buro, the various secretaries, and the First Secretary himself.

Unfortunately, we cannot yet say that the necessary atmosphere of frankness and high principles reigns everywhere, in all party committees and party organizations, that favorable conditions have been created for telling every party member the truth to his face in order to make him see himself, as in a clear and shining mirror, in his true colors.

V. I. Lenin greatly appreciated character traits such as forthrightness, sincerity, and rectitude in officials and party members generally, and he himself was remarkably open with everyone. It was always easy to hold frank discussions with him.

And as for imposing high standards on party members and officials on all levels, we have had occasion at many republic party forums to condemn smugness and complacency as being impediments to progress. A man who is complacent in his personal life, after all, is only robbing and impoverishing himself. But consider the danger, the damage done by complacency on the job. It promotes "going through the motions" and harms our cause.

The will to progress, a sense of dissatisfaction with what one has accomplished, a constant restlessness--these are the essential qualities which the party organizations today are instilling in all party members and workers, qualities which have penetrated so firmly and deeply into the republic's way of life.

Of course, anything new--changes in the organization of labor, for example--requires intensive energy and effort. Unfortunately, however, there are still some officials who prefer the old ways, to follow the old, entrenched routines, and if any innovation shows its head they flinch and won't go near it. They consider that seeking out and utilizing reserves is too much trouble, too much bother.

Always in such cases, the means to cure them is criticism. But if in the end this strong medicine cannot help the man, naturally he will have to be removed. Many instances demonstrate convincingly how carefully our Central Committee and its leaders make use of criticism, taking account of the official's individual characteristics, how patiently they show him how to rectify his shortcomings. There has not been a single plenum, meeting, or conference in recent times at which principled criticism and self-criticism was not expressed. As a result, the responsibility of our party members and cadres has been appreciably enhanced.

An atmosphere of critical assessment of what has been done has been established in the republic's party organization, an atmosphere of dissatisfaction with what has been accomplished.

All of this has been greatly facilitated by the excellent preparation and conduct of these plenums and other party forums, as mentioned earlier. But the main thing is the attention that is now being paid to party members' suggestions and criticisms in the republic.

It was not always thus. Let us recall how lifeless and boring party meetings and plenums, conferences, and sessions used to be, held only for the sake of duty. The reports and debates were basically just for show, the speakers took turns flattering one another and prettifying the facts, citing inflated figures, and puffing up themselves as they listened to the sweet dithyrambs.

How many times we threw up our hands and said, What kind of speech is that? Superficial, meaningless, endless mouthings. "Edited criticism" became the law, the rule at meetings and conferences.

Let me tell you about an incident. Once, after a conference, an official reproached one of his underlings as follows:

"Why didn't you tell me beforehand that you planned to speak?"

"Did I say anything to offend you?"

"No, I liked what you said, but you should have shown me your speech first. Just simple courtesy..."

"But I gave it orally!"

"Well you should have told me about it orally!"

I don't think anyone will claim that such a high-handed attitude toward criticism no longer exists in our party organizations. Certainly we still encounter its manifestations here and there in various forms and doses, but the Central Committee's relentless efforts against such things, efforts which it also demands of the local party organs, have discouraged those who would suppress or "edit" criticism.

This kind of atmosphere has been fostered by the GOr CC's decree concerning incidents of suppression of criticism that took place in Tbilisi Kirov Rayon's Nadikvari Clothing Factory, also by other decrees.

Of course, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev writes in his "Rebirth," "Criticism is not candy, something you like. Only a fool or a very shallow person can listen to a reprimand and then laugh it off and forget everything." No one likes criticism, but the honest man will take it to heart, roll up his sleeves, and get to work to rectify the situation.

In order to ensure this attitude everywhere, the GCP CC itself has established rigorous monitoring of party members' complaints and demands the same of every party committee and every primary party organization.

Last year at the Third Plenum, for example, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the minister of automotive transport, the minister of housing and municipal services, the minister of consumer services, and the minister of communications reported on what measures they had taken in response to party members' criticisms of shortcomings in the ministries' preparations for winter.

Local units have also acquired considerable experience. Many party committees, especially during the report and election campaign, set up commissions, staffs, and groups to deal with criticisms. They routinely examine these criticisms and request the appropriate organizations to handle them.

Here's an innovation that was developed by the Sagardzho, the Tbilisi Zavod and October, and other raypons. Printed sheets were sent out in advance to delegates to rayon party conferences held in late 1980, informing them of what had been done about criticisms expressed at the previous conference as well as what had not been done and why.

Naturally, this kind of attitude toward criticism, the practice of conducting conferences, plenums, and party meetings in an interesting and meaningful manner, and attendance at these events by officials of the republic's leadership organs and members of the Central Committee Bureau itself help to create a wonderful atmosphere of communist involvement. Consider these facts: 33 delegates spoke at the Telavi rayon party conference, 29 spoke at the Tbilisi October, the Dmanisi and Dmanisi rayon conferences, 31 spoke at the Tskhakala conference, 26 at the Gori city conference and the Guripishi rayon conference, 26 in Gurjaani and Akhmeta, 25 at the Poti city conference and so on.

One thing is clear. Despite all this activation, the party conferences last year were earlier than before, when only 11 or 12 persons took part in the debates. Why? Because now the speeches are more specific, free of trite phrases and empty statements. Some people can say what they have to say in three or four minutes. It is gratifying that such speeches are thoughtful and meaningful. Party members get right to the point; they discuss what is essential in a thorough manner, from the party standpoint, in terms of the state's interests. Delegates listen attentively to the debates. The GCP CC summarizes criticisms every week.

An excellent picture of communist involvement can be seen in the results of the report and election meetings held in the party groups and shop and primary party organizations. Delegates to the republic's primary party organizations were participating in by 134,089 party members—37.7 percent. In the shop organizations, one out of every two members spoke. And at the party group meetings, 72.9 percent expressed their opinions. Also very indicative is the fact that at the report and election meetings of the primary party organizations in autumn of 1980 about 50,000 criticisms were expressed.

And these criticisms are by no means addressed to co-workers and local officials alone. Members' frank, forthright criticisms from the raykoms and gorkoms,

the republic's ministries and departments, and even the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

That's why we say that today healthy, objective, principled criticism and self-criticism have become the norm in the life of Georgia's whole party organization.

6/17/4

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DEMOCRATIC PLURALISM, CAIRO WORK DISCUSSION

Bulgan Communist in Georgian 30 Apr 81 pp 2-3

(Sixth of eight articles by G. Giorgadze and Al. Zurashvili: "With the People")

[Text] The Elective Organ Is a School of Training and Growth

To be a member of an elective party organ! A justifiable pride fills anyone to whom communists have given this great trust. What kind of person should he be? He must be outstanding and set an example as he works at his lathe or on the tea plantation, serves as an official in some ministry or department, or works in a scientific laboratory. At the same time, he must always be active, resourceful, and responsible in all the affairs of the party organ to which he has been elected.

Anyone who observes the tireless and energetic life of the Georgian party organization's leadership organ from congress to congress--the Central Committee--can see clearly the dedication and full commitment of its members, candidate members, and audit commission members as well as their efforts to impart the same working attitude to district, rayon, rayum, and primary party organization committee and bureau members. They are active in arranging and conducting Central Committee plenums and party sprints, and at the same time they take the initiative in re-activating problems of the economic and cultural development of the republic and its individual regions, taking part in the report and election meetings of the primary party and shop organizations and party groups as well as party conferences, taking charge of trade unions and other groups, commissions, political circles, and committees, and giving lectures and papers before labor collectives on political, economic, and international topics. In short, they are the heart and soul of every vital event. At the same time, the CCP CC endeavors to refine the regulation of elective organ members and get rid of eyewash, meaningless speeches, and superficiality, to base party committee meetings, and meetings of other elective bodies as well as the activities of their members, as concrete and businesslike as possible.

Consider one particular plenum held in 1980. The topic was: "The Work of the CCP CC Bureau and Secretariat in 1979."

The plenum got down to work, but no one took the speaker's stand. The meeting began directly with debates, but in addition to the speakers practically all the

members of a Central Committee took part in the debates, because the report had been distributed beforehand. The Central Committee received many interesting recommendations, requests, criticisms, and suggestions, which were carefully analyzed, studied, and utilized in practice.

There may be those among us who have not taken a good look at the fact that Central Committee department heads have spoken frequently at recent plenums and other meetings. Formerly they neglected this practice, reasoning that it was not necessary because the thoughts of the Central Committee's departments were presented in the report.

This is an innovation, and a very good one. Participation in the debate by a department head who is an expert in all aspects of his field gets the participants in the plenum to take a deeper look into the matter.

The example of the Tbilisi Gorkom is instructive. In the very process of preliminary investigation of a problem it relies on the aktiv and sees to it that every member and candidate member of the gorkom takes active part in preparing for the plenum. They are assigned to groups to prepare for meetings. Report theses are sent to them beforehand, and their criticisms and suggestions are carefully examined.

In preparing for a plenum, the Tbilisi Gorkom makes very good use of the city press. In addition to the fact that the notice concerning a forthcoming plenum is published long beforehand and party members' and working people's advice and suggestions concerning the matters to be discussed are requested, the newspapers launch an interesting discussion concerning the problems to be raised. This greatly helps to promote the passage of decrees presenting genuinely well-substantiated and scientific recommendations.

More competent discussion of particular problems and the mapping out of comprehensively substantiated and concrete measures are greatly facilitated by inviting to Central Committee bureau and secretariat meetings the particular Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, ministers, committee chairmen, and department and organization officials who head up or run a particular sector.

Of great value in fostering mutual exactingness and enhancing the responsibility of Central Committee bureau members to their assigned task are those bureau meetings which do not have a definite agenda, where stenographers are not present and no minutes are kept. At such meetings, Central Committee bureau members speak out frankly about one another's good and bad points, without regard to persons. This kind of principled discussion and examination is a true reflection of the Leninist party style.

Central Committee apparatus workers are taking increasingly active part in drawing up the plans of the Central Committee as well as its departments, secretariat, and bureaus, and the broad party aktiv is also becoming increasingly involved. These latter are officials of various links and departments, scientists, and party veterans. The atmosphere of collectivism, collective leadership, and free exchange of ideas, the organizing of debates, and the examination of every critical

remark, businesslike proposal, and suggestion are helping to bring it about that plans are drawn up scientifically to reflect the most urgent problems and issues.

The integrated approach to the study of gorkom and raykom efforts is a form dictated by life itself. This study, carried out by specially authorized Central Committee groups, provides excellent practical aid in eradicating local shortcomings and improving the situation.

Many examples provide good proof of the positive changes that have resulted from joint GCP CC Bureau and GSSR Council of Ministers decisions concerning the integrated social-economic development of individual regions. Testimony and proof of this can be seen in the progress that has been made in Svaneti's economy and culture.

In order to improve party supervision of various sectors of our economy and enhance workers' responsibility for progress locally, the work plans of the GCP CC's departments call for hearing accountability reports by the various gorkom and raykom department heads as well as officials of the various ministries, departments, and certain enterprises and organizations.

In order to enhance the responsibility of local party committees for cadre selection and assignment, the Central Committee's nomenklatura has been expanded further. Recently, officials of large kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been added to it.

Cadres--the Heart of the Matter

Work with cadres has always been one of the most crucial aspects of party activities. And now that our plans and tasks have grown so large in scope, the demands imposed on cadres may be said to have doubled.

If we look back in our mind's eye over all the plenums, conferences, and important events that have taken place in the republic in recent years, we will note the extraordinary concern and attention that have been devoted to the whole cadre policy. The GCP CC has constantly examined cadre work matters from one angle or another, and always with special thoroughness.

But the 17th Plenum, held in October 1979, was a genuine summing-up of all that work. It graphically revealed all the positive achievements in cadre work as well as quite a few serious shortcomings despite all the effort and concern. That plenum was a model of recent practices combining many excellent innovations and various kinds of positive experience in organizational-party work. Excellent proof of this is seen in the preparations for the plenum, which took one year and involved the active, resourceful participation of party members as well as tens of thousands of working people--even housewives, if you can imagine--who sent in their remarks and suggestions to the preparation commission or expressed their concerns in the press.

We can remember many of the letters that KOMUNISTI received in the mail. Frank discussions were held locally and in the Central Committee with workers and

folklorists, scientists and specialists in various fields, and students and other young people--in short, with all segments of the public. The Public Opinion Council had its hands full, and all communications channels were busy.

Long before the plenum took place, members of the preparation commission and other responsible officials of the GCP CC visited cities and districts all over the country where good experience in work with the cadres had been developed. Of considerable interest, for example, was the pre-plenum meeting in the Central Committee at which party activists and ideology and education workers shared their impressions of innovations in the Leningrad vocational-technical education system and the experience of mass cadre training there and in other cities.

After that the plenary sessions were characterized by a creative atmosphere and businesslike purposefulness. The main speakers--and many other participants besides--dealt specifically with practical suggestions stemming from the topics at hand. Such was the character of this forum, which dealt profoundly and comprehensively with the topic "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks in the Matter of Improving Cadre Training, Placement, and Indoctrination in Accordance With the Prospects of Further Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR."

The 17th Plenum is especially important because it not only issued scientific recommendations on cadre work in all spheres but also mapped out a whole system, an integrated program, of cadre training and retraining.

This program calls for the following: mass profession cadre training, retraining, and qualification-upgrading in the vocational-technical education system; a special permanent Central Committee Bureau commission to work on perfecting the training of higher and secondary specialized education specialists: a Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry scientific-methodology council and GCP CC coordinating council to coordinate the work of specialist retraining, qualification-upgrading, and refresher institutes, departments and courses attached to institutions of higher learning to provide qualification-upgrading for specialists in economics, and sector courses of study affiliated with the various ministries and departments; coordination and methodology supervision of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv instruction is the responsibility of the GCP CC. Instruction and qualification-upgrading for officials is conducted by the GCP CC's Republic Coordinating Council for Cadre Retraining and Qualification Upgrading, and the council's working organ is the Institute for the Administration of the National Economy.

Let's Look Beyond the Personnel Data File...

A writer once said that life is not that which is or has passed but that which we remember. If we apply this saying as a general measure of how well cadres perform, we find on the one hand people whose work does them credit, and on the other--people who might have spent 10 or 15 years in some position without really doing anything, people who have either regressed or merely marked time.

Let us quote from a journalist's notebook:

Some time ago I was sent on assignment to the village of Dzhugaani in Telavi Rayon. The kolkhoz chairman at that time was the target of frequent complaints, and the rayon had punished him eight or nine times for various infractions. I asked him:

"You have been in charge of this kolkhoz 13 years now, and I can't figure out why it costs you so much to produce meat and milk. After all, the kolkhoz is supposed to specialize in livestock farming!"

"What can I say? The main reason is that our cattle are sickly, and another reason is that everything on the farm is done by hand. We can't use milking machines and we don't have automatic watering equipment. And the manure removal equipment is just lying out in the barnyard, we haven't been able to install it..."

It also turned out that the chairman was a mechanical engineer by trade.... In addition, there was another engineer and a veterinarian on the farm. When I asked him the subject of his thesis on graduating from college, he answered proudly: "Selecting the Site for a Kolkhoz Livestock Farm and Mechanization of Labor-intensive Processes."

In cases like this, it is customary to say "no comment." But in this case I don't think so.

If you spent more than 10 years in a responsible position and fail to do anything worthwhile, it's more than a disgrace--it's a crime.

There have been many such cases and, unfortunately, they still do occur.

Consider how many unworthy, unfit persons have made their way into positions of responsibility through cronyism and illegal protectionism!

Consider how many talented, honest, and resourceful people have never had the chance to demonstrate those qualities!

We have all met the man who barely has time to open his briefcase before running off to another office in search of "something better," who barely has time to reorganize his office before he finds more spacious accommodations and a bigger chair to settle into.

The practice that used to prevail in cadre selection and placement was this: they would look at a man's personal data file and see that he was "qualified," never mind how little experience he had or how well he performed, what initiative or organizational ability he demonstrated, or whether in fact he was a "working parasite" (as someone once said at a Tbilisi city party conference).

The Sergey Mironovich Kirov House-Museum in Baku has a very interesting document--the Naka Gorkom's evaluation of his character [kharakteristika]. It clearly reveals the great revolutionary's commitment, talent, aspiration, and character traits. Here is one of the items and how it was filled out:

Was he a genuine leader in the work (did he perform only his duties or did he take initiative)? Did he perform in a superficial manner?

Answer: While serving in a responsible party-political post, he always provided practical leadership. He is a man of resourcefulness and broad scope.

Let's be honest. Would we be likely to find a document like that in any cadre card file on some shelf? And would we think about it, or care?

How wonderful it is that democratic Leninist principles of cadre character evaluation, selection, and indoctrination are now becoming firmly entrenched in the Central Committee and in the local party organs.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CADRE WORK, 'METODKABINETTY' DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 May 81 pp 2-3

[Seventh of eight articles by G. Giorgadze and Al. Zurashvili: "With the People"]

[Text] The Collective Is the Recommender

The reader probably knows from other information sources about the practice of promoting workers to posts of leadership in a number of departments and organizations on the basis of the opinions of the public, the worker collectives, and the primary party organizations. That was the case, for example, when the Central Committee had to select competent, honest, and resourceful party members for the republic's Glavsnab which was beset by serious wrongdoing and violations. And the party members of Tbilisi's Electric Locomotive Plant and Kutaisi's Motor Vehicle Plant approached very responsibly the proposal that they recommend representatives of their own collectives.

But promotion is not the only thing that proceeds on such democratic principles. The recent dismissal of the director of Georgia's All-Union Institute for the Automation of Meteorology Devices, and the firing of his deputy for scientific affairs, was also based on public opinion. The matter was thoroughly studied locally, and later, during discussion at a meeting of the Central Committee Buro, the opinion of the Buro's members coincided exactly with that of the institute's collective.

Recently, many workers have been promoted on the express wishes and recommendations of their co-workers in their own collectives. This is only right. Who, after all, knows a man's character and tendencies, his honesty and love for his work, his good points and his bad points better than those who work at his side, the members of his labor collective, the "family of the collective's party members"? It was after a thorough examination and principle character evaluation, that the directors of Tbilisi's Kalinin Casting Equipment Plant and Mukharadze's Silk Thread Factory, the chiefs of the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant's open-hearth and pipe-rolling shops, and many others were appointed to their posts.

Consider this statistic: in Tbilisi the number of nomenklatura workers promoted from the party organizations and labor collectives on this principle now stands at almost 50 percent.

The reader shouldn't get the idea that the people simply assemble and suddenly decide who gets what post. In order to avoid an awkward situation for the individual concerned, the candidate is first selected carefully and then his comrades give their verdict. There have been cases where the party organization or labor collective preferred another candidate. As a rule, however, consideration of the candidate is conducted objectively, in an atmosphere of high principles and frankness, because they know that they will share responsibility for the future performance and actions of the comrades they have promoted.

A very sound practice has been adopted: after some time has passed, those who have been promoted in the collective, or appointed to a new post elsewhere, return to report on how they are doing to their former collectives and party organizations, who are naturally interested in whether their candidate is doing a good job.

Yes, it is essential to know a man well. This principle has brought so many benefits in recent times because a well-tested, competent, honest man makes fewer mistakes. The GCP CC has adopted the practice of thorough investigation [informirovanye] of the political and business qualities of workers recommended for nomenklatura positions. The candidate's character evaluation is based on a study of his background, his practical work accomplishments, criticisms of him at meetings or in the press, and the views of the worker collectives and various authorities. The remarks, advice, and suggestions expressed in Central Committee consultations and at buro or secretariat meetings concerning confirmation of their appointment show up in the cadre's personal files.

Locally as well, many party organizations have drawn up integrated plans to perfect and improve cadre selection, indoctrination, and placement. Matters of work with cadres are discussed with increasing frequency at party committee plenums, buro meetings, scientific-practical conferences, and so on.

Your Replacement Should Be At Your Side

When back-up reserves are needed in any endeavor, naturally, we are dealing with a matter of cadre policy. That's why our party always sees to it and requires that the local organizations always select, train, and install back-up cadres. The GCP CC's considerable systematic and scientifically-based work in this regard has not only insured the creation of a strong reserve of nomenklatura cadres, but also served to enhance the responsibility of the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Many interesting measures have been undertaken to build up reliable cadre reserves and work efficiently with them by the Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, and Poti gorkoms and the Makhadze, Tskhakaia, and Abasha raykoms. An institute of back-up shift and shop foremen and chief specialists has been operating in Rustavi for some time now. An interesting feature there is that such back-up workers are given on-job training in leadership positions. Special reserve groups have been set up in Poti, from which workers are promoted to serve as school directors and officials in industrial, construction, and transport organizations.

One might consider "reserve" to be a synonym for "reliability [hope]." But now let's talk about a different kind of hope, the hope of a man who has worked humbly and uncomplainingly for years on end, giving everything to his work, having few equals, and then they bring someone in from somewhere else to be put in charge, and the man's hopes are dashed. It seems like that's the way it goes: once someone is launched into the orbit of authority, everything revolves around him alone.

The practice of building up cadre reserves on the basis of the opinions of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives serves to discourage unworthy seekers of soft jobs and is also beneficial in moral and psychological terms.

The Communist Went to the Methods Office...

In party life there are many situations, questions, and even problems in which the new and inexperienced party worker can't help being confused. At the present stage of our society's development, when everything requires exceptionally creative consideration, accuracy, and the scientific approach, questions of the proper methods of organizational-party work are more and more coming to the forefront.

It was V. I. Lenin who called party work a science and an art. And any scientific endeavor requires its own base, its own working laboratory.

Just such laboratories are the organizational-party work offices and methods councils that have been set up under the GCP CC and the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, mostly the larger party organizations. They function chiefly on a volunteer basis.

In a decree dealing specifically with the functions of such methods offices [metodkabinety], the GCP CC noted that since they were created the party committees have been focusing more attention on information and methods work, that such offices promote the establishment of a scientific approach to current social problems, improvement of cadre training and indoctrination, and refinement of the forms, styles, and methods of leadership. The decree also directed that by the time of the 26th GCP Congress every one of our republic's gorkoms, raykoms, raykom-status party committees, and the party committees of most of the associations, trusts, plants, factories, and institutions of higher learning have their own organizational-party work offices and that the primary party organizations have offices and corners [ugolki].

Now that this task is being successfully implemented, now that the usefulness of these efficient links has become so apparent, we can state frankly that they have become vital information methods centers for seeking, generalizing, and disseminating the best forms and methods of organizational-party work.

Naturally, the form itself means nothing unless the endeavors of every office are filled with real content. This is why special care has been taken in setting them up. Fully outfitted and equipped information centers are functioning in the GCP CC, the Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, and Rustavi gorkoms and in the Akhmeta,

planning, cadre indoctrination and instruction, and in general refining and perfecting the style of political and intra-party functions.

What contribution did the methods office make toward realizing the slogan of the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference on making Tbilisi an exemplary communist city? What practical aid in this did it provide the primary party organizations? Representatives of the city's party aktiv say that the office personnel's instruction and recommendations helped a lot. Competent officials that were invited there from various departments held businesslike talks with party organization officials working in the various sectors of municipal operation--health care, trade, consumer services, and administrative organs.

Preparations were under way for the next regular gorkom plenum.... A very urgent issue was on the agenda: citizen reception and the handling of workers' applications, letters, and complaints. Many are aware of the businesslike atmosphere of communist commitment in which this forum took place and passed a well-founded decree. But the staff of the party-soviet work office also made a substantial contribution to its preparation. They held consultations for the secretaries for primary party organizations of the gorsoviet ispolkom, studied and generalized the work experience of Tbilisi's two raysoviet ispolkoms, and arranged a conference-seminar for rayispolkom workers.

And as soon as the report and election period ended in the party organizations and the newly elected party group organizers, party organization secretaries, and buro and committee secretaries and their deputies got down to practical work, the methods offices began to receive a lot of visitors. Thematic files on current questions of political and organizational work dealt with the following: "The Primary Organization Is the Foundation of Our Party," "What We Must Know About the Work Of the Party Group Organization," "Monitoring the Implementation of Decrees," "Criticism and Self-Criticism--The Key Factor In Progress and Development," "Organization of the Work of the Party Committee and the Party Buro," and so on.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress and the GCP Congress, important measures have been undertaken nearly every day to propagandize the decisions of the congresses and improve organizational-party work in accordance with those decisions. In short, the organizational-party work methods offices, most of which were set up after the 25th CPSU Congress, have become true laboratories of party work experience.

Lately, soviet organs have also begun to make extensive use of office machines. The value and benefits of this practice to innovations and useful new undertakings in the republic are amply illustrated by the example of the Kutaisi Gorispolkom. Magnetic tapes, an automatic "city directory," and other equipment not only make it easier for people to deal with the gorispolkom but also save a lot of time on both sides.

We will not discuss this innovation further, because it has already been described at length in the pages of IZVESTIYA.

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